

ARMY



NAVY

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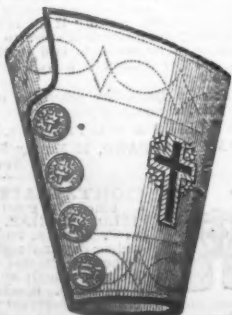
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## STATIONS OF THE REGIMENTS OF THE U. S. ARMY, BY COMPANIES.

(APRIL 11, 1874.)

We shall be greatly obliged if officers will give us early notice of any changes which may be required in this table.

Regt. No.	Headquarters.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	K
1st	Willett's Pt. NYH	Willett's Pt. NYH	Willett's Pt. NYH	Willett's Pt. NYH	Willett's Pt. NYH	West Point, N Y					
2d	Benicia Bks, Cal	Benicia Bks, Cal	Fort Klamath, Or	Cp McDermitt, Nev	Benicia Bks, Cal	Fort Lapwai, I T	Camp Warner, Or	Camp Bidwell, Cal	Camp Harney, Or	Cp Halleck, Nev	Camp Harney, Or
3d	Fort Sanders, W T	Fort Laramie, W T	Camp Brown, W T	Fort Laramie, W T	Camp Douglas, UT	Fort Laramie, W T	Fort Ellis, M T	Fort Ellis, M T	Fort Ellis, M T	Fort Laramie, W T	Fort Laramie, W T
4th	Fort D. A. Russell, W. T.	Sidney Barracks, Neb	Spotted Tail's Ay, W T	Fort Fetterman, W. T.	Fort Stanton, N M	Fort Stanton, N M	Fort McPherson, Neb	Fort McPherson, Neb	Fort McPherson, Neb	Fort McPherson, Neb	Fort McPherson, Neb
5th	Fort Clark, Texas	Fort McKavett, Tex	Cp Apache, A T	Fort Clark, Texas	Sabemal Canon, T's	Cp Bowie, A. T.	Camp Grant A T	Fort Hays, Kas.	Fort Hays, Kas.	Fort Hays, Kas.	Fort Hays, Kas.
6th	Fort Hays, Kas.	Cp Verde, A T	Fort Wallace, Kas	Fort Hays, Kas.	Fort Hays, Kas.	Fort Hays, Kas.	Fort Hays, Kas.	Fort Hays, Kas.	Fort Hays, Kas.	Fort Hays, Kas.	Fort Hays, Kas.
7th	St Paul, Minn	Fort A Lincoln, DT	Fort A Lincoln, DT	Fort Rice, D. T.	Fort Totten, D. T.	Fort A Lincoln, DT	Fort A Lincoln, DT	Fort A Lincoln, DT	Fort Rice, D. T.	Fort Totten, D. T.	Fort Rice, D. T.
8th	Sanita Fe, N. M.	Fort Bayard, N M	Fort Union, N M	Fort Wingate, N M	Fort Stanton, N M	Fort Wingate, N M	Fort Stanton, N M	Fort Stanton, N M	Fort Stanton, N M	Fort Stanton, N M	Fort Stanton, N M
9th	Ringgold Bks, T's	Cp Concho, Tex	Ringgold Bks, T's	Ringgold Bks, T's	Fort Concho, Tex	Fort Concho, Tex	Fort Concho, Tex	Fort Concho, Tex	Fort Concho, Tex	Fort Concho, Tex	Fort Concho, Tex
10th	Fort Sill, I T	Fort Concho, Tex	Fort Concho, Tex	Fort Sill, I T	Fort Sill, I T	Fort Sill, I T	Fort Sill, I T	Fort Sill, I T	Fort Sill, I T	Fort Sill, I T	Fort Sill, I T
11th	Charleston, S C	Fort Barrancas, Fla	St Augustine, Fla	St Augustine, Fla	Savannah, Ga	Key West, Fla	Fort Barrancas, Fla	Fort Monroe, Va	Charleston, S C	Key West, Fla	Charleston, S C
12th	Fort McHenry, Md	Fort McHenry, Md	Fort Niagara, NY	Fort Hamilton, NYH	Madison Bks, NY	Fort Hamilton, NYH	Fort McHenry, Md	Fort Monroe, Va	Fort McHenry, Md	Fort Hamilton, NYH	Fort McHenry, Md
13th	Presidio, Cal	Fort Adams, E I	Presidio, Cal	Fort Adams, E I	Sitka, Alaska	Fort Stevens, Or	Fort Adams, E I	Fort Adams, E I	Fort Adams, E I	Fort Adams, E I	Fort Adams, E I
14th	Fort Adams, E I	Fort Adams, E I	Fort Adams, E I	Fort Adams, E I	Fort Warren, Mass	Fort Independence, Mass	Fort Adams, E I	Fort Adams, E I	Fort Adams, E I	Fort Adams, E I	Fort Adams, E I
15th	Fort Wayne, Mich	Fort Porter, N Y	Madison Bks, NY	Fort Porter, N Y	Fort Wayne, Mich	Fort Wayne, Mich	Fort Wayne, Mich	Fort Wayne, Mich	Fort Wayne, Mich	Fort Wayne, Mich	Fort Wayne, Mich
16th	Fort Riley, Kas	Fort Dodge, Kas	Camp Supply, I T	Fort Riley, Kas	Camp Supply, I T	Fort Riley, Kas	Fort Riley, Kas	Fort Riley, Kas	Fort Riley, Kas	Fort Riley, Kas	Fort Riley, Kas
17th	Fort Bridger, W T	Fort Bridger, W T	Fort Bridger, W T	Fort Bridger, W T	Fort Bridger, W T	Fort Bridger, W T	Fort Bridger, W T	Fort Bridger, W T	Fort Bridger, W T	Fort Bridger, W T	Fort Bridger, W T
18th	Fort Leavenworth, Kas	Fort Leavenworth, Kas	Fort Leavenworth, Kas	Fort Leavenworth, Kas	Fort Leavenworth, Kas	Fort Leavenworth, Kas	Fort Leavenworth, Kas	Fort Leavenworth, Kas	Fort Leavenworth, Kas	Fort Leavenworth, Kas	Fort Leavenworth, Kas
19th	Fort Buford, D. T.	Fort Buford, D. T.	Fort Buford, D. T.	Fort Buford, D. T.	Fort Buford, D. T.	Fort Buford, D. T.	Fort Buford, D. T.	Fort Buford, D. T.	Fort Buford, D. T.	Fort Buford, D. T.	Fort Buford, D. T.
20th	Fort Shaw, M T	Fort Shaw, M T	Fort Shaw, M T	Fort Shaw, M T	Fort Shaw, M T	Fort Shaw, M T	Fort Shaw, M T	Fort Shaw, M T	Fort Shaw, M T	Fort Shaw, M T	Fort Shaw, M T
21st	Fort D. A. Russell, W T	Op Stambaugh, W T	Spot. T's Ay, W T	Spot. T's Ay, W T	Omaha Bks, Neb	Omaha Bks, Neb	Omaha Bks, Neb	Omaha Bks, Neb	Omaha Bks, Neb	Omaha Bks, Neb	Omaha Bks, Neb
22nd	Omaha Bks, Neb	Fort McKavett, Tex	Fort McKavett, Tex	Fort McKavett, Tex	Fort McKavett, Tex	Fort McKavett, Tex	Fort McKavett, Tex	Fort McKavett, Tex	Fort McKavett, Tex	Fort McKavett, Tex	Fort McKavett, Tex
23rd	Fort McKavett, Tex	Fort McKavett, Tex	Fort McKavett, Tex	Fort McKavett, Tex	Fort McKavett, Tex	Fort McKavett, Tex	Fort McKavett, Tex	Fort McKavett, Tex	Fort McKavett, Tex	Fort McKavett, Tex	Fort McKavett, Tex
24th	Fort Richardson, T's	Fort Griffin, Tex	Fort Richardson, T's	Fort Richardson, T's	Fort Richardson, T's	Fort Richardson, T's	Fort Richardson, T's	Fort Richardson, T's	Fort Richardson, T's	Fort Richardson, T's	Fort Richardson, T's
25th	Angel Island, Cal	Camp Wright, Cal	Fort Yuma, Cal	Fort Yuma, Cal	Camp Independence, Cal	Camp Independence, Cal	Camp Independence, Cal	Camp Independence, Cal	Camp Independence, Cal	Camp Independence, Cal	Camp Independence, Cal
26th	Cp Douglas, U T	Camp Brown, W T	Red Cloud Ay, W T	Camp Douglas, UT	Cp Douglas, UT	Cp Douglas, UT	Cp Douglas, UT	Cp Douglas, UT	Cp Douglas, UT	Cp Douglas, UT	Cp Douglas, UT
27th	Fort Laramie, W T	Fort Laramie, W T	Fort Laramie, W T	Fort Laramie, W T	Fort Laramie, W T	Fort Laramie, W T	Fort Laramie, W T	Fort Laramie, W T	Fort Laramie, W T	Fort Laramie, W T	Fort Laramie, W T
28th	Fort Garland, C T	Fort Wingate, N M	Fort Tuberos, N M	Fort Union, N M	Fort Union, N M	Fort Union, N M	Fort Union, N M	Fort Union, N M	Fort Union, N M	Fort Union, N M	Fort Union, N M
29th	Nashville, Tenn	Fort Leavenworth, Kas	Fort Leavenworth, Kas	Fort Leavenworth, Kas	Fort Leavenworth, Kas	Fort Leavenworth, Kas	Fort Leavenworth, Kas	Fort Leavenworth, Kas	Fort Leavenworth, Kas	Fort Leavenworth, Kas	Fort Leavenworth, Kas
30th	Fort Abercrombie, D. T.	Fort Abercrombie, D. T.	Fort Abercrombie, D. T.	Fort Abercrombie, D. T.	Fort Abercrombie, D. T.	Fort Abercrombie, D. T.	Fort Abercrombie, D. T.	Fort Abercrombie, D. T.	Fort Abercrombie, D. T.	Fort Abercrombie, D. T.	Fort Abercrombie, D. T.
31st	Columbia, S C	Atlanta, Ga	Columbia, S C	Yorkville, S C	Columbia, S C	Atlanta, Ga	Columbia, S C	Columbia, S C	Columbia, S C	Columbia, S C	Columbia, S C
32nd	Jackson Bks, La	Baton Rouge, La	Jackson Bks, La	Colfax, La	Baton Rouge, La	St. Martinsville, La	Jackson Bks, La	Jackson Bks, La	Jackson Bks, La	Jackson Bks, La	Jackson Bks, La
33rd	Fort Snelling, Minn	Fort Seward, D T	Fort Snelling, Minn	Fort Snelling, Minn	Fort Snelling, Minn	Fort Snelling, Minn	Fort Snelling, Minn	Fort Snelling, Minn	Fort Snelling, Minn	Fort Snelling, Minn	Fort Snelling, Minn
34th	Fort Klamath, Or	Cp Harney, Or	Fort Vancouver, W T	Fort Vancouver, W T	Camp Warner, Or	Fort Colville, W T	Fort Klamath, Or	Fort Lapwai, I T	Fort Lapwai, I T	Fort Lapwai, I T	Fort Lapwai, I T
35th	Fort Sully, D T	Fort Sully, D T	Fort Sully, D T	Fort Sully, D T	Fort Sully, D T	Fort Sully, D T	Fort Sully, D T	Fort Sully, D T	Fort Sully, D T	Fort Sully, D T	Fort Sully, D T
36th	Prescott, A T	Camp Verde, A T	Camp Verde, A T	Camp Verde, A T	Camp Verde, A T	Camp Verde, A T	Camp Verde, A T	Camp Verde, A T	Camp Verde, A T	Camp Verde, A T	Camp Verde, A T
37th	Fort Duncan, Tex	Ringgold Bks, Tex	Ringgold Bks, Tex	Ringgold Bks, Tex	Fort Brown, Texas	Fort Brown, Texas	Fort Brown, Texas	Fort Brown, Texas	Fort Brown, Texas	Fort Brown, Texas	Fort Brown, Texas
38th	Fort Davis, Tex	Fort Clark, Tex	Fort Quitman, Tex	Fort Sill, I T	Fort Sill, I T	Fort Sill, I T	Fort Sill, I T	Fort Sill, I T	Fort Sill, I T	Fort Sill, I T	Fort Sill, I T

First Cavalry—Companies L and M, Ft Walla Walla, W. T. Second Cavalry—Company L, Ft Ellis, M T; Company M, Ft Laramie, D. T. Third Cavalry—Co. L, Ft D. A. Russell, W T; Co. M, North Platte, Neb. Fourth Cavalry—Company L, Fort Clark, Tex; Company M, Fort Duncan, Texas. Fifth Cavalry—Companies L and M, Camp Grant, A. T. Sixth Cavalry—Company L, Fort Riley, Kas; Company M, Fort Lyon, C T. Seventh Cavalry—Company L, Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.; Company M, Fort Rice, D. T. Eighth Cavalry—Company L, Fort Union, N M; Company M, Fort Union, N M. Ninth Cavalry—Company L, Ringgold Bks, Tex; Company M, Fort Stockton, Tex. Tenth Cavalry—Company L, Ft Richardson, Tex; Company M, Fort Sill, I T.

First Artillery—Company L, Ft Barrancas, Fla; Company M, Fort Barrancas, Florida. Second Artillery—Company L, Fort Macon, N. C.; Company M, Fort Johnston, N. C. Third Artillery—Company L, Fort Wood, NYH; Company M, David's Island, N Y H. Fourth Artillery—Company L, Alcatraz Isl, Ca; Company M, Presidio, Cal. Fifth Artillery—Company L, Fort Adams, E I; Company M, Fort Preble, Me.



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**UNION SQUARE THEATRE.**—Led Astray.—Miss Rose Eyttinge, Mr. Stuart Robson. Saturday Matinee, at 1.30.  
**BROADWAY THEATRE.**—Humpty Dumpty.—Mr. G. L. Fox, Mr. C. K. Fox. Matinee at 2.  
**GRAND OPERA HOUSE.**—Eileen Oge.—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence, Mr. Owen Fawcett, Miss Ione Burke.  
**NIBLO'S GARDEN.**—Davy Crockett.—Mr. F. Mayo, Miss Rosa Rand.  
**TIE COLOSSEUM.**—Cyclorama of Paris by Moonlight.—Music, etc.—Afternoon and evening.  
**WALLACK'S THEATRE.**—The Veteran.—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. John Brougham, Miss Effie Germon, Miss Jeffrey Lewis.  
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## THE ARMY.

### WAR DEPARTMENT.

W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War.

Brigadier-General E. D. Townsend, Adjutant-General.

G. O. No. 27, WASHINGTON, April 1, 1874.

The following promotions and appointments in the Army of the United States, made by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, since the publication of General Orders No. 97, of October 1, 1873, and up to April 1, 1874, are announced:

#### I. PROMOTIONS.

Corps of Engineers—Lieut.-Col. Zealous B. Tower, to be colonel, January 13, 1874, vice Cullum, retired from active service; Maj. Quincy A. Gillmore, to be lieutenant-colonel, January 13, 1874, vice Tower, promoted; Capt. Jared A. Smith, to be major, January 13, 1874, vice Gillmore, promoted; 1st Lieut. James F. Gregory, to be captain, January 13, 1874, vice Smith, promoted; 2nd Lieut. Philip M. Price, to be first lieutenant, September 30, 1873, vice Woodruff, deceased; 2nd Lieut. Francis V. Greene, to be first lieutenant, January 13, 1874, vice Gregory, promoted.

2nd Reg. Cavalry—1st Lieut. James N. Wheelan, to be captain, December 15, 1873, vice Norton, resigned. (Company G); 2nd Lieut. Colon Augur, to be first lieutenant, December 15, 1873, vice Wheelan, promoted. (Company B).

4th Reg. Cavalry—2nd Lieut. Otho W. Budd, to be first lieutenant, January 5, 1874, vice Hudson, deceased. (Company I).

9th Reg. Cavalry—2nd Lieut. William Gerhard, to be first lieutenant, November 19, 1873, vice Radetzki, dismissed. (Company E).

10th Reg. Cavalry—1st Lieut. Alexander S. B. Keyes, to be captain, December 6, 1873, vice Foulk, dismissed. (Company D); 2nd Lieut. William R. Harmon, to be first lieutenant, December 6, 1873, vice Keyes, promoted. (Company H).

1st Reg. Artillery—2nd Lieut. Henry W. Hubbell, Jr., to be first lieutenant, November 17, 1873, vice Chamberlin, resigned. (Company G).

4th Reg. Artillery—2nd Lieut. Edward S. Chapin, to be first lieutenant, November 19, 1873, vice Hazelton, dismissed. (Company G).

2nd Reg. Infantry—2nd Lieut. Augustus R. Egbert, to be first lieutenant, December 18, 1873, vice Galbreath, resigned. (Company I).

3d Reg. Infantry—Capt. Henry L. Chipman, of the Eleventh Infantry, to be major, October 29, 1873, vice Dodge, promoted to the Twenty-third Infantry.

4th Reg. Infantry—Maj. John S. Mason, of the Fifteenth Infantry, to be lieutenant-colonel, December 11, 1873, vice Potter, promoted to the Twenty-fourth Infantry; 2nd Lieut. Butler D. Price, to be first lieutenant, November 25, 1873, vice Veitenheimer, deceased. (Company E); 2nd Lieut. George O. Webster, to be first lieutenant, November 25, 1873, he being the regimental adjutant.

9th Reg. Infantry—1st Lieut. Michael J. Fitz-Gerald, to be captain, December 31, 1873, vice Owen, resigned. (Company D); 2nd Lieut. William L. Carpenter, to be first lieutenant, December 31, 1873, vice Fitz-Gerald, promoted. (Company F).

11th Reg. Infantry—1st Lieut. Warren C. Beach, to be captain, October 29, 1873, vice Chipman, promoted to the Third Infantry. (Company D); 1st Lieut. Erasmus C. Gilbreath, to be captain, December 23, 1873, vice McClermont, resigned. (Company H); 2nd Lieut. David B. Taylor, to be first lieutenant, October 29, 1873, vice Beach, promoted. (Company B); 2nd Lieut. Leon A. Matile, to be first lieutenant, December 23, 1873, vice Gilbreath, promoted. (Company G).

12th Reg. Infantry—1st Lieut. John M. Norvell, to be captain, January 31, 1874, vice Hoge, resigned. (Company G); 2nd Lieut. Joseph H. Hurst, to be first lieutenant, January 31, 1874, vice Norvell, promoted. (Company B).

17th Reg. Infantry—2nd Lieut. Josiah Chance, to be first lieutenant, December 23, 1873, vice Rice, retired from active service. (Company G).

19th Reg. Infantry—Maj. William H. Lewis, of the Seventh Infantry, to be lieutenant-colonel, December 10, 1873, vice Sully, promoted to the Twenty-first Infantry; 2nd Lieut. George H. Cook, to be first lieutenant, October 7, 1873, he being the regimental adjutant.

21st Reg. Infantry—Lieut.-Col. Alfred Sully, of the Nineteenth Infantry, to be colonel, December 10, 1873, vice Granger, retired from active service.

23d Reg. Infantry—Maj. Richard I. Dodge, of the Third Infantry, to be lieutenant-colonel, October 29, 1873, vice Crook, appointed brigadier-general; 2nd Lieut. William L. Clarke, to be first lieutenant, September 6, 1874, vice Rice, appointed regimental quartermaster. (Company G).

24th Reg. Infantry—Lieut.-Col. Joseph H. Potter, of the Fourth Infantry, to be colonel, December 11, 1873, vice Doubleday, retired from active service.

25th Reg. Infantry—1st Lieut. Daniel Hart, to be captain, November 30, 1873, vice Pettee, resigned. (Company F); 2nd Lieut. Wallace Tear, to be first lieutenant, November 30, 1873, vice Hart, promoted. (Company G).

#### II. APPOINTMENTS.

All the appointments published in this Order have been officially announced in the JOURNAL with the following exceptions:

Post Chaplain—Charles W. Petherbridge, of Virginia, to be post chaplain, October 23, 1873, vice McFalls, deceased.

2nd Reg. Infantry—William J. Turner, of Pennsylvania, to be second lieutenant, October 1, 1873, vice Johnson, transferred to the First Infantry. (Company H).

8th Reg. Infantry—1st Sergt. William C. Roundy, Company C, Twenty-first Infantry, to be second lieutenant, October 1, 1873, vice O'Connell, promoted. (Company B).

10th Reg. Infantry—William Paulding, of New York, to be second lieutenant, October 1, 1873, vice Page, retired from active service. (Company —).

12th Reg. Infantry—Commissary Sergt. William Allen, U. S. Army, to be second lieutenant, October 1, 1873, vice Clague, promoted. (Company I).

13th Reg. Infantry—John H. H. Peshine, of New Jersey, to be second lieutenant, October 1, 1873, vice Mumford, promoted. (Company B).

15th Reg. Infantry—William O. Cory, of Ohio, late first lieutenant, Twenty-fourth Infantry, to be second lieutenant, October 1, 1873, vice Little, promoted. (Company I).

19th Reg. Infantry—Alexander H. M. Taylor, of New York, late first lieutenant, Seventeenth Infantry, to be second lieutenant, October 1, 1873, vice Dunton, promoted. (Company I); George B. Read, of Maryland, to be second lieutenant, October 1, 1873, vice Bandy, resigned. (Company H).

23d Reg. Infantry—James H. Winters, of California, to be second lieutenant, October 1, 1873, vice Clarke, promoted. (Company D).

#### III. TRANSFERS.—IV. RETIRED.

These have all been officially announced in the JOURNAL.

#### V. CASUALTIES.

These have all been officially announced in the JOURNAL.

Addenda to the Army Register for January 1, 1874, under the heading of "Original entry into service, subsequent Commissions, and Appointments."

James B. Ricketts, lieutenant-colonel, Twenty-first Infantry, July 28, 1866, declined.

Francis Feasenden, lieutenant-colonel, Forty-fifth Infantry, July 28, 1866, declined.

Henry W. Freedley, captain, Sixteenth Infantry, May 14, 1861, declined.

Henry W. Freedley, major, Thirty-ninth Infantry, July 28, 1866, declined.

Joseph C. Clarke, Jr., captain, Forty-second Infantry, July 28, 1866, declined.

William R. Smedberg, captain, Forty-fifth Infantry, January 22, 1867, declined.

Samuel S. Carroll, first lieutenant, Nineteenth Infantry, May 14, 1861, declined.

VI. Officers have been arranged in the foregoing order to the companies to which they have succeeded in the natural course of promotion or appointment, or to which they have been assigned by competent authority.

VII. Acceptance or non-acceptance of appointments, and, in case of acceptance, the birthplace of the officer appointed, his age and residence when appointed, and his full name correctly written, will, in all cases, be promptly reported to the Adjutant-General.

VIII. In case of the death of an officer, it is hereby made the duty of his immediate commanding officer to report the fact at once, direct to this office, stating the cause, date, and place.

When an officer, away from his command, dies in hospital, or under treatment, the medical officer in charge will forward the report as above required; if not under treatment by an Army medical officer, the report will be made by any officer having cognizance of the fact.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.

G. O. No. 28, WASHINGTON, April 2, 1874.

## ONE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The following orders of the President are published to the Army:

By the President of the United States.

#### EXECUTIVE ORDER.

Whereas it has been brought to the notice of the President of the United States, that in the International Exhibition of Arts, Manufactures and Products of the Soil and Mine, to be held in the City of Philadelphia, in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-six, for the purpose of celebrating the one hundred anniversary of the Independence of the United States, it is desirable that from the Executive Departments of the Government of the United States, in which there may be articles suitable for the purpose intended, there should ap-

pear such articles and materials as will, when presented in a collective exhibition, illustrate the functions and administrative faculties of the Government in time of peace and its resources as a war power, and thereby serve to demonstrate the nature of our institutions and their adaptations to the wants of the people.

Now, for the purpose of securing a complete and harmonious arrangement of the articles and materials designed to be exhibited from the Executive Departments of the Government, it is ordered that a board, to be composed of one person to be named by the head of each of the Executive Departments which may have articles and materials to be exhibited, and also of one person to be named in behalf of the Smithsonian Institution, and one to be named in behalf of the Department of Agriculture, be charged with the preparation, arrangement and safe-keeping of such articles and materials as the heads of the several Departments and the Commissioner of Agriculture and the Director of the Smithsonian Institution may respectively decide shall be embraced in the collection; that one of the persons thus named, to be designated by the President, shall be chairman of such Board, and that the Board appoint from their own number such other officers as they may think necessary; and that the said Board when organized be authorized, under the direction of the President, to confer with the Executive Officers of the Centennial Exhibition in relation to such matters connected with the subject as may pertain to the respective Departments having articles and materials on exhibition; and that the names of the persons thus selected by the heads of the several Departments, the Commissioner of Agriculture and the Director of the Smithsonian Institution shall be submitted to the President for designation.

By order of the President.

HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, January 23, 1874.

#### DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

WASHINGTON, March 25, 1874.

The Honorable Wm. W. Belknap, Secretary of War.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that in accordance with the Order of the President of the 23d of January last, the following persons have been named by the heads of the several Departments, etc., mentioned in the Order, having articles or materials to be exhibited at the Centennial Exhibition to be held in 1876, to compose the Board directed to be created by the said Order, viz:

By the Secretary of the Treasury—Hon. F. W. Sawyer.

By the Secretary of War—Colonel S. C. Lyford, U. S. Army.

By the Secretary of the Navy—Admiral T. A. Jenkins, U. S. Navy.

By the Secretary of the Interior—John Eaton, Esq.

By the Postmaster-General—Dr. Chas. F. McDonald.

By the Department of Agriculture—Wm. Saunders, Esq.

By the Smithsonian Institution—Prof S. F. Baird.

I have the honor further to inform you that the President has designated Colonel S. C. Lyford, U. S. Army, to be the chairman of such Board.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

HAMILTON FISH.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR, WASHINGTON, March 31, 1874.

Contains letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to the Secretary of War, stating that the amount of securities held in trust by the U. S. Treasurer to secure deposits of public moneys in the National Exchange Bank of Milwaukee, Wis., now stands at \$175,000.

CIRCULAR, WASHINGTON, April 6, 1874.

Casualties among the Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, April 4, 1874.

Colonel Harvey Brown, U. S. Army (retired)—Died March 31, 1874, at Staten Island, New York.

Captain Frederick W. Coleman, Fifteenth Infantry—Resigned March 31, 1874.

#### ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS.

Issued from the War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, for the week ending April 6, 1874.

Tuesday, March 31.

The stoppage of pay ordered by Par. 1, S. O. No. 207, October 17, 1873, from this office, against Second Lieutenant W. L. English, Seventh Infantry, is amended to direct a stoppage against him of sixty-eight dollars and forty-nine cents, which amount will be turned over to the Subsistence Department as the money value of one gallon fine pickles and six hundred and seventy pounds of pork not accounted for on the provision return of Lieutenant English for June, 1872.

Sergeant Adolph Roensch, Company H, Nineteenth Infantry, having completed the duty assigned him by S. O. No. 21, March 23, 1874, from Headquarters Post of Jackson Barracks, New Orleans, La., will return to his post at Jackson Barracks without unnecessary delay.

Thursday, April 2.

Second Lieutenant William Paulding, Tenth Infantry, is authorized to draw mileage in advance for the journey to be performed under Par. 4, S. O. No. 64,



March 25, 1874, from this office, directing him to join his regiment in the Department of Texas.

Friday, April 3.

**Discharged.**—Sergeant Lemuel Oakham, Company I, Fourth Artillery.

Saturday, April 4.

A Board of Survey to consist of—Major A. P. Howe, Fourth Artillery; Captain O. H. Moore, Sixth Infantry; will assemble at the "Jeffersonville Depot of the Quartermaster's Department," Jeffersonville, Indiana, on the 8th day of April, 1874, or as soon thereafter as practicable, to fix the accountability for five "great-coats, blanket-lined," shipped and invoiced May 9, 1873, from that depot to Captain Thomas B. Hunt, Assistant Quartermaster at Fort Seward, D. T., and for which receipts have not been returned.

The junior member of the Board will act as Recorder.

Monday, April 6.

At his own request, First Lieutenant M. C. Wilkinson, Third Infantry, is, by the direction of the President, relieved from duty as Professor of Military Science and Tactics of the Howard University, District of Columbia.

The Commanding General Department of Texas will grant a furlough for four months, with permission to go beyond sea, to Hospital Steward George Dieffenbach, U. S. Army, now serving in his command.

**Honorably Discharged.**—Hospital Steward Edmond Walsh, U. S. Army.

By direction of the President, so much of Par. 36, S. O. No. 254, May 26, 1865, from this office, as relates to Captain James W. Scott, Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. Volunteers, is revoked.

#### CHANGES OF STATIONS.

The following are the changes of stations of troops reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, April 4:

Companies C and M, Second Cavalry, from Omaha Barracks, Neb., to Fort Laramie, W. T.

Company A, Second Cavalry, from Fort Fred Steele, W. T., to Fort Laramie, W. T.

Company I, Second Cavalry, from Fort Sanders, W. T., to Fort Laramie, W. T.

Company B, Third Cavalry, from Fort McPherson, Neb., to Spotted Tail's Agency, W. T.

Company G, Third Cavalry, from Fort D. A. Russell, W. T., to Red Cloud Agency, W. T.

Companies B, C, F, and K, Eighth Infantry, from Fort D. A. Russell, W. T., to Spotted Tail's Agency, W. T.

Company H, Eighth Infantry, from Fort D. A. Russell, W. T., to Red Cloud Agency, W. T.

Companies B and K, Thirteenth Infantry, from Fort Fred Steele, W. T., to Red Cloud Agency, W. T.

Company F, Fourteenth Infantry, from Fort Sanders, W. T., to Red Cloud Agency, W. T.

Company E, Third Cavalry, from Fort Sanders, W. T., to Sidney Barracks, Neb.

**POSTS ESTABLISHED.**—Red Cloud Agency, W. T., and Spotted Tail's Agency, W. T.

#### MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.

Lieutenant-Gen. P. H. Sheridan: Hdq'r's Chicago, Ill.

#### DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.

Brig.-General Alfred H. Terry: Headquarters, St. Paul, Minn.

**Twentieth Infantry.**—Captain A. A. Harbach, returning to his station from leave of absence March 23 was directed to repair to Fort Snelling for temporary duty until such time as the opening of the Northern Pacific Railroad, permitted him to join his proper station, Fort Totten, D. T.

**Seventeenth Infantry.**—Leave of absence for thirty days March 30 granted Major R. E. A. Crofton, with permission to apply at headquarters Military Division of the Missouri, for an extension of twenty days, the leave to take effect on the return of Major Crofton, from Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T., in May next.

**Seventh Cavalry.**—First Lieutenant J. M. Bell March 30 was assigned to duty in St. Paul, from March 27, until the completion of the special duty to which he will be assigned in connection with the purchase of horses for the service of his regiment.

A board of officers March 31 was appointed for the purpose of purchasing horses authorized by the War Department and required for the use of the Seventh regiment of Cavalry. Detail for the board: First Lieutenants H. J. Nowlan, R. Q. M., Seventh Cavalry; J. M. Bell, Seventh Cavalry; Second Lieutenant C. C. De Rudlo, Seventh Cavalry. Lieutenant Nowlan is designated as the disbursing officer of the board in making all requisite payments.

**Inspector-General's Department.**—In accordance with authority from the War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, Lieutenant-Colonel E. S. Otis, Twenty-second Infantry, March 16 was announced as A. A. L. G. of the department.

**Fort Buford.**—Hospital Steward William Richardson, U. S. Army, April 1 was assigned to duty at Fort Buford, D. T.

**Twenty-second Infantry.**—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Randall, D. T., April 16. Assistant Surgeon J. P. Kimball, U. S. Army, and the following officers of the Twenty-second Infantry were detailed for the court: Captains C. A. Webb, John Hartley, C. W. Miner; First Lieutenants C. C. Cusick, B. C. Lockwood; Second Lieutenants W. J. Campbell, O. M. Smith, J. E. Macklin, G. Von Blucker, J. M. Gore. Captain A. H. Goodloe, judge-advocate.

**Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T.**—A letter received by Dr. McDougall, at Jefferson Barracks, from his son, Captain Thomas McDougall, dated at Fort Abraham Lincoln, mentions the burning down on the 9th of February, of General Custer's quarters. The whole post was awakened by the firing of the sentinels, and it was at first supposed that the alarm was in consequence of an attack by Indians, as the fort is in a hostile country, and an attack had been menaced. General Custer and his family had barely time to escape with their lives,

leaving their furniture and clothing. It was a very narrow escape. The letter in which the information, now first published, is contained, was nearly a month in coming from that far-distant post on the Upper Missouri. A private letter from General Custer to the Editor of the JOURNAL confirms the report of his loss.

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.

Brigadier-General John Pope: Headquarters, Fort Leavenworth

**Fifth Infantry.**—Leave of absence for thirty days, on surgeon's certificate of disability, was granted Captain D. H. Brotherton, March 30.

**Sixth Cavalry.**—A correspondent writes: Wednesday evening, the 25th of March, Company C, Sixth Cavalry, gave a complimentary ball, at their quarters in Fort Hays, Kas. The ball room was elaborately decorated with flags and evergreens. The regimental colors were displayed at one end of the room surrounded by flags, evergreens, rosettes, etc., and along the wall were sabres and carbines, helmets, guidons, and pistols, arranged in quaint designs, alternated with pictures. A large number of people from all round the country were present. Nearly all the officers of the garrison with their families participated in the festivities. The excellent band of the Sixth Cavalry gave the music, some of it composed for the occasion. Captain Madden, commanding Company C, led off in the grand march. General Oakes arrived later in the evening. The utmost good cheer prevailed throughout; the supper was excellent, and a feast was set before the guests that could hardly be surpassed in the East. Full four hundred people were present, and the entertainment passed off in a manner gratifying to all.

**Pay Department.**—Leave of absence for thirty days, on surgeon's certificate of disability, April 3 was granted Major Nicholas Vedder, paymaster, U. S. Army.

**Medical Department.**—Hospital Steward Ferdinand Hercher, U. S. Army, April 3 was assigned to temporary duty in the Medical Director's office.

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.

Brigadier-General E. O. C. Ord: Headquarters, Omaha, Neb.

**Fourth Infantry.**—Lieutenant-Colonel John S. Mason March 30 was directed to report at Fort Sanders, for duty.

**Medical Department.**—A. A. Surgeon Charles V. Pettes, U. S. Army, March 30 was ordered to Spotted Tail Agency, D. T., for duty, relieving A. A. Surgeon E. Lauderdale, U. S. Army, who, upon being relieved, was ordered to Camp Douglas, U. T.

**Eighth Infantry.**—Major T. S. Dunn April 3 was ordered to report to Colonel John E. Smith, Fourteenth Infantry, commanding the Sioux expedition, for assignment to duty with any portion of the Eighth Infantry serving with that command. Second Lieutenant J. W. Summerhayes at the same time was directed to report for duty, until further orders, to the commanding officer of Fort D. A. Russell.

#### DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.

Brigadier-Gen C. C. Augur: Headquarters, San Antonio, Texas.

**Ninth Cavalry.**—Captain Herman Schreiner March 27 was announced as acting chief commissary of subsistence of the department.

**Ninth Infantry.**—Pursuant to instructions from the War Department, Captain C. D. Emory, Ninth Infantry, A. J. A. of the department, March 27 was ordered to Huntsville, Texas, to make a thorough inspection of the military prison thereat. Having completed this duty he will return to San Antonio, Texas.

**Twenty-fourth Infantry.**—Leave of absence for thirty days March 27 was granted Captain F. M. Crandal.

**Fort Sill.**—A special despatch from San Antonio, Texas, to the Galveston News says that on the night of the 27th of March, a party of Indians from the reservation fired into a company of soldiers near Fort Sill. The troops returned the fire, and from the bloody trail and war bonnet found the next day it is believed that several Indians were seriously wounded. General Augur and a part of his staff were to leave for the Rio Grande frontier April 9, on an extended tour of inspection.

#### MILITARY DIVISION OF THE SOUTH.

Major-General I. McDowell: Hdq'r's, Louisville, Ky.

**Medical Department.**—Leave of absence for sixty days, on surgeon's certificate of disability, with permission to leave the limits of the division, March 31 was granted Surgeon DeWitt C. Peters, U. S. Army.

**First Artillery.**—Leave of absence for thirty days, with permission to leave the limits of the department and to apply to headquarters Division of the South for an extension of thirty days, April 1 was granted First Lieutenant D. D. Wheeler.

**Lebanon.**—A General Court-martial was appointed to convene at Lebanon, Ky., March 31. Assistant Surgeon Ely McClellan, U. S. Army, and the following officers of the Sixteenth Infantry were detailed for the court: Colonel G. Pennypacker; First Lieutenants Merritt Barber, W. W. Barrett; Second Lieutenant G. M. Love. Captain C. E. Morse, judge-advocate.

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Colonel W. H. Emory: Headquarters, New Orleans, La.

**Little Rock Barracks.**—A General Court-martial was constituted to assemble at Little Rock Barracks, Little Rock, Ark., April 8. Detail for the court: Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Lewis, Nineteenth Infantry; Surgeon James Simons, U. S. Army; Major J. M. Brannan, First Artillery; Captains L. L. Langdon, First Artillery; A. W. Allyn, Sixteenth Infantry; W. J. Lyster, Nineteenth Infantry; Assistant Surgeon V. B. Hubbard, U. S. Army. Captain Luke O'Reilly, Nineteenth Infantry, A. D. C., judge-advocate.

**Payment of Troops.**—Major Wm. H. Johnston, paymaster, U. S. Army, March 31 was ordered to Baton Rouge, La., to pay, at that point, the troops recently arrived from Greenwood, La.

**Sixth Infantry.**—Captain W. W. Sanders, Sixth Infantry, A. I. G., March 31 was ordered to Jackson, Miss., to make an inspection of the military post at that point.

**Medical Department.**—Leave of absence for thirty days, with permission to apply to headquarters Division of the South for an extension of thirty days, April 1 was granted Assistant Surgeon Harvey E. Brown, Medical Department, U. S. Army.

#### MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.

Major-General W. S. Hancock: Hdq'r's, New York.

**Officers Registered.**—The following officers were registered at headquarters Military Division of the Atlantic, for the week ending April 7, 1874: Captain Theo. J. Wint, Fourth Cavalry; Major George H. Mendell, Corps of Engineers; Captain John V. Furey, Quartermaster's Department; Colonel George L. Andrews, Twenty-fifth Infantry; Lieutenant-Colonel C. Grover, Third Cavalry; Second Lieutenant C. W. Larned, Seventh Cavalry; Captain J. G. Turnbull, Third Artillery; Assistant Surgeon Harvey E. Brown, U. S. Army.

**Third Artillery.**—The leave of absence for seven days granted First Lieutenant Constantine Chase, in S. O. No. 23, c. s., from the post of Madison Barracks April 8 was extended seven days.

**Fort Wadsworth.**—The General Court-martial appointed in par. 1, S. O. No. 65, c. s., from division headquarters, of which Captain La Rhett L. Livingston, Third Artillery, is president, convened at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H., April 10.

#### MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC.

Major-Gen. J. M. Schofield: Hdq'r's San Francisco, Cal.

**Payment of Troops.**—Major Charles J. Sprague, paymaster, U. S. Army, March 21 was directed to pay the troops at Camps McDermit and Halleck, Nevada, and Fort Hall, I. T., to the 28th of February, 1874. Upon completion of this duty he will return to his station.

**Corps of Engineers.**—First Lieutenant John G. D. Knight, Corps of Engineers, March 16 was assigned to duty as engineer officer at headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, relieving Captain Garrett J. Lydecker.

**Medical Department.**—In amended orders, March 14, directed A. A. Surgeon John E. Tallon, U. S. Army, upon completion of duty on which he was ordered to return to his station at the Presidio.

**Fourth Artillery.**—The following companies of the Fourth Artillery in this division have been designated to receive the infantry equipments sent to Benicia Arsenal for trial: Company E, Fort Stevens, Oregon; Captain M. P. Miller; Company H, Fort Cape Disappointment, W. T.; Captain F. G. Smith; Company K, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; Captain J. Egan.

#### DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.

**Fourth Artillery.**—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Alcatraz Island, Cal., March 27. The following officers of this regiment were detailed for the court: Captains C. B. Throckmorton, John Egan; First Lieutenants Walter Howe, S. W. Taylor; Second Lieutenants John A. Lundeen, Joseph Garrard. Captain Edward Field, judge-advocate.

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA.

Colonel Jeff. C. Davis: Headquarters, Portland, Oregon.

**Medical Department.**—A. A. Surgeon Scollay Parker March 17 was relieved from duty at the military post of Sitka, A. T., and ordered to report in person to the medical director for annulment of contract.

**The Indians.**—Indian agent Saville writes to Commissioner Smith, from Red Cloud Agency, Dakota, March 24, that he has nearly completed a census of the Indians remaining at the agency, and finds more there than he expected, after the stampede that took place at the time the troops came to the agency. He has already enrolled over 4,000 Sioux, and a number have not yet come in, seemingly hanging between enrolment and leaving for the North. All the Cheyennes except the Turkey Legs, a small camp of 216 persons, have gone north to Hat River. The Arapahoes remain at the Red Cloud Agency. At the last count there were 9,630. A messenger came in on the 24th from the camp of Black Lewis, a hostile Ogallala, saying that he wished to come to the agency to trade; that he had heard what the Minneconjous had done. He wished to have nothing to do with them, and did not desire a war with the whites. Agent Saville is making every effort to bring these people to the agency, and says if they once can be separated from the hostile bands of Uncpapas, Minneconjous and Sans-Arcs a war may be averted. Since the arrival of the troops these Indians have been very quiet and obedient, apparently trying to prevent any collision with the soldiers. Red Cloud has apologized for his speech of December 25, and has done much to atone for his hostile remarks.

At a stated meeting of the commandery of the State of Massachusetts, M. O. L. U. S., held on Wednesday evening, April 1, the following were duly elected companions of the Order of the first class: Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph McClellan Bell, Colonel Charles D. Robinson, Major-General Charles S. Hamilton, Brevet Major James Sawyer, First-Lieutenant George W. Bacon, Captain Irving M. Bean, Second-Lieutenant Edward Ferguson and Captain Darwin R. May.



## ARMY AND NAVY IN CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on April 1, Mr. Sargent, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported adversely on the petition of Captain A. G. Clary to be restored to his original position on the Navy Register, next after Commodore C. R. P. Rodgers, and the committee was discharged from the further consideration of the petition.

In the House communications were received and ordered to be printed from the Secretary of the Navy, in relation to the propriety of removing the Naval Asylum from Philadelphia to Annapolis, and the necessity of a better supply of fresh water, and the construction of improved roads at the Mare Island Navy-yard.

Communications were also received from the Secretary of War on the subject of a deficiency in the appropriations for his Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, in answer to a resolution in relation to the court-martial of Captain F. W. Hunt and others, and concerning the present condition of the Presidio military reservation.

In the revision of the statutes the sections regarding the selection of admiral and vice-admiral were stricken out, as those grades have by law been abolished on the occurrence of vacancies in them. A new section was added as follows: "There may be allowed upon the retired list of the Navy nine rear-admirals by promotion on that list, provided, That no promotion shall be made to the grade of rear-admiral upon the retired list while there shall be in that grade nine rear-admirals by promotion on that list, exclusive of those so promoted by reason of having commanded squadrons by order of the Secretary of the Navy, or of having performed other highly meritorious service."

On April 2, in the Senate, the bill granting a pension to Ann M. Brackett was reported without amendment.

In the House, on April 3, Mr. Young, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back, with a recommendation that it do not pass House resolution No. 590, relative to the rank and status of certain officers of the Army, and it was laid on the table, with orders to print the report.

Mr. Scofield reported back, with recommendation for passage, H. R. bill No. 1063, to restore Captain John C. Beaumont to his original position on the Navy Register, next above Captain C. H. B. Caldwell, and it was passed.

House bill No. 2716, granting a pension, at the rate of \$50 per month, to the widow of the late Major-General Jesse L. Reno, was passed.

A petition from Mrs. Hall, widow of the late Captain Charles F. Hall, the Arctic explorer, for relief, was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

The following House bills passed the House:

No. 2672, granting a pension to the widow of Colonel Gustavus Loomis.

No. 2353, granting a pension to Mrs. Lucy Ann Cummings, mother of the late Lieutenant-Commander A. Boyd Cummings, to take effect from the death of the widow of the deceased officer.

No. 2355, granting pension to Ann R. Voorhees, widow of the late Captain Voorhees.

No. 2131, to authorize a promotion in the Inspector-General's Department (Major Absalom Baird), with a proviso that "no officer in said department shall by this act be reduced from his present grade, nor shall any allowance be made to any officer under it except from the date of his promotion."

The bills granting pensions to the widows of the late Captain Slaughter and Commodore McClunay, of the Navy, and John Harris, Commander of the Marine Corps, was passed over.

No. 2680, granting a pension to the widow of the late Commodore Dulaney, was passed; also No. 580, granting a pension to the widow of the late Assistant Paymaster Joseph T. Lisle, from the passage of the acts.

All the above mentioned as passed still require the action of the Senate.

The bill for the relief of the officers and crew of the *Wyoming* and *Ta Kiang* was reached on the private calendar, and was objected to, as it would give rise to debate, which is not in order on private bill day.

In the House, on the 4th inst., H. R. bill No. 2801, to place H. M. Plunkett, late Second Assistant Engineer, on the retired list, was passed.

Text of bills introduced: H. R. No. 2555, by Mr. Starkweather, That from and after the passage of this act all materials which enter into the construction, equipment, and repair of vessels now in process of building, or which may hereafter be built, in the United States, may be imported free of duty, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

H. R. No. 77, by Mr. Fort, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized to direct the officers of the Corps of Engineers, now detailed on the joint commission with the officers of Great Britain in determining the boundary-line of the United States and the British Possessions between the Lake of the Woods and the Rocky Mountains, to examine said route with a view of opening a line of through navigation from the Red River and Saskatchewan River to the head-waters of the Columbia River, and to report to the Secretary of War the result of their examination and survey.

In the House April 6, the following bills were introduced: No. 2849, by Mr. Luttrell, to appropriate \$163,597 for necessary improvements at the Mare Island Navy-yard; No. 2857, by Mr. Loughbridge, for the relief of Captain B. L. Fletcher of the Army; petitions were presented from leading citizens of Cincinnati, and from Professor Joseph Henry, praying Congress to make an appropriation for the relief of the widow and children of the late Captain Charles F. Hall, of the *Polaris* Expedition.

In the Senate, House bill No. 1063, to restore Captain Beaumont to his original position on the Navy register, was referred to the Naval Committee. The Committee on Pensions, to whom was recommended the bill granting a pension to the widow of First-Lieutenant E. B. Northrop, reported it without amendment.

## THE NAVY.

The Editor invites for this department of the JOURNAL all facts of interest to the Navy, especially such as relate to the movement of officers or vessels.

## VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

THE *Wabash* arrived at Havana, April 15.

THE *Monongahela* was at Rio Janeiro, February 24.

THE *Shenandoah* sailed for Key West and for New York on the 4th inst.

THE *Gettysburg* sailed from Aspinwall, March 25, for San Juan del Norte.

THE *Pensacola* arrived at Callao, February 27, from Valparaiso, and was there as late as March 3.

THE *Seetara*, which is to convey the Transit expeditions to their several points of observation, will be ready for sea the latter part of this month.

REAR-ADMIRAL STRONG, in his flag-ship, the *Monongahela*, was at Rio de Janeiro on February 23, about to proceed to St. Catharines. The health of the fleet reported good.

REAR-ADMIRAL CASE shifted his flag from the *Wabash* to the *Franklin* on the 1st inst. The vessels ordered to the European station expected to be ready about April 5. The Admiral is probably now en route for Europe with his squadron.

CAPTAIN SAMUEL PEARCE, U. S. Navy, (retired) died on Sunday morning, March 29, at the McLean Asylum, Somerville, aged 55. He had been an inmate of that institution over thirty years, and was a son of the late Hon. Dutes J. Pearce, formerly a member of Congress from that State. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. Dr. Lambert, after which the remains were taken to Newport, R. I., for interment. Captain Pearce was born in Rhode Island, and appointed from that State March 30, 1833. He was attached to the frigate *Brandywine*, Pacific squadron, from 1834 to 1837. On July 8, 1839, he was promoted passed midshipman, and in 1839-'41, was on duty on board the schooner *Enterprise*, on the Atlantic coast. Under the 23d section of the act of August 3, 1861, he was retired in 1855. His commission as captain was obtained in 1867. His total sea service and shore, or other duty, is five years and four months, and one year and three months respectively. Captain Pearce has been in the service forty-one years.

A BOTTLE, tightly corked, was found on the beach at Gerrish's Island, on Sunday, April 5, by Mr. Hiram Tobey, a Portsmouth, N. H., Navy-yard watchman. It had evidently been in the water many years, being completely overgrown with barnacles and sea weed. When broken, it was found to contain a slip of paper, about four inches long and two inches wide, with marks upon it indicating that it had been part of a ship's log book, and bearing the following inscription: "December 14, 1861. Ship *Jane*, Arctic Ocean. I write this knowing that I shall never see land again, hoping that some one will pick it up. Yesterday the captain died, which . . . I would write more if I could, but I am starving to death." Several words not legible are expressed by the asterisks. The ink is very pale, and the paper somewhat discolored. The writing, though indistinct, was easily read by the aid of a magnifying glass. The document is now in the hands of Commander McCook at the Navy-yard, Portsmouth.

THE American correspondent of the London *Times*, under date February 27, says: "The United States naval fleet, which originally rendezvoused at Key West, when the relations with Cuba looked so threatening, spent January and the early part of February in preparing for a great drill. The scene of the movements, in which some 20 vessels take part, is the Florida channel, between Key West and Cuba, and beginning about the 4th of February, the vessels have since been spending the greater part of each week in naval evolutions. This is the first opportunity since the war that has been given for such instructions on an extended scale, and the drill has been conducted industriously, some of the movements being executed awkwardly, but the others with precision. No accidents have happened to any of the vessels. The evolutions are directed from the flag-ship *Wabash*, twelve men-of-war taking part in them at one time, there being three divisions of four each. This week much attention has been devoted to torpedo practice, and to-day the evolutions are expected to conclude. During March the fleet is to be exercised in landing troops, and there will also be a skirmish drill on shore."

MANY officers, of both services, will be pleased to hear of the marriage of Miss Maria Decatur, only daughter of Commodore Stephen Decatur, of the Navy, to Captain Windham Mayo, of Norfolk, Va., which promises much happiness to all parties concerned. The commodore—a nephew of the illustrious Decatur, and the last of the name borne on the Navy Register—resides in Boston during the winter, and at his cottage, on the banks of the Piscataqua, in the summer, is well known as dispensing a generous and genial hospitality to his old comrades and friends in the Army and Navy who may happen to be near his quarters. Although he has been totally blind for the past twenty-four years, he still keeps up his enthusiasm for the service, and is never happier than when talking of old cruises, and adventures at sea. He is equally ready to discuss the changes in modern warfare, and one would think he expected yet to handle torpedoes himself to the discomfiture of the enemy, and to the glory of the country. Not long ago, a man-of-war anchored in the Piscataqua, just off the small peninsula on which his house is situated. One of the seamen, thinking it a good opportunity to desert, seized a small skiff that happened to be alongside, and pulled for the shore. He, however, found he was approaching no friendly territory. The commodore's sense of discipline being aroused, he summoned his household to aid in the arrest of the deserter, who,

being confounded and delayed by not finding friends and sympathisers, as he expected, was easily captured by those sent from the ship in pursuit. The marriage of the commodore's daughter took place at the Church of the Messiah, in Boston, April 6, the Rev. Pelham Williams performing the ceremony, and was numerously attended. Many afterwards followed to the house to congratulate the happy pair. We noticed amongst the guests, Rear-Admiral W. Rogers Taylor, Commodore Nichols, Captains Wells and Badger, and Commander Carpenter, of the Navy; General Benham, of the Army, and Lieut.-Col. Jones, of the Marine Corps; also the Rev. Dr. Lambert, formerly a chaplain in the Navy, the Rev. Daniel Austin, of Maine, and Mr. Richard Porter, of Washington, a son of the admiral. The bride was presented by her numerous friends with many costly and useful articles.

THE following is Admiral Case's farewell order to his fleet in the Gulf: General Order No. 9, U. S. Flag-ship *Wabash*, 1st Rate, Key West, Florida, March 28, 1874. As the North Atlantic fleet, composed of the vessels of the European, North and South Atlantic stations, is about to be broken up and dispersed, I desire to express my thanks to the divisional and commanding officers, and to the officers and men of the vessels generally, for the ready and intelligent manner in which all of the evolutions and exercises of the fleet have been carried out. One of them—the torpedo exercise—being novel to most, was, consequently, calculated to make those not familiar with its action more or less nervous; and as the practice and effect of the exercises in naval tactics, gunnery, and torpedoes is of more importance to the officers who are to command our future fleets than to those who are just passing out, I desire to call the attention of the officers to them, and especially to that relating to the torpedo, which, in my judgment is to act so great a part in all future offensive and defensive operations. Although the Torpedo School at Newport has done much to bring the system to its present advanced condition, it is yet in its infancy, and I wish to invite a closer attention to it by all, believing that the more minds which can be induced to think on the subject, the greater will be the results, and the sooner will perfection be reached. To the young officers, graduates of the Naval Academy, the great proficiency exhibited in the gunnery and infantry exercises, and steady appearance of the men in landing for operations on shore, is chiefly due; owing to their practical knowledge and ready manner of imparting it, the raw recruits, but a few weeks in the service, became good gunners, and gave unprecedentedly fine results in the target practices with the great guns. The "Naval Tactics," chiefly directed and supervised by their author, Commodore Foxhall A. Parker, Chief of Staff, worked as well as could be wished, being so simple in their form and execution that, with the general intelligence of the officers in handling ships, and the use of steam for their propulsion, they become almost machine work, and the ships are moved as infantry on shore. My special thanks are due to Commodore F. A. Parker, for the aid given in the tactical exercises and reports; to Captain E. Simpson, Commander F. M. Ramsay, and Lieutenant R. B. Bradford, for that in the torpedo reports and experiments, and to Lieutenant J. C. Soley and his assistants, in signalling, and in the arrangement of the vessels, boats, and men for the landings.

A. LUDLOW CASE, Rear-Admiral U. S. Navy.

Commander-in-Chief of Combined Naval Forces of European, North and South Atlantic Stations.

HON. NEHEMIAH GIBSON is building at East Boston a vessel of novel construction, it being, in fact, a ship without a frame. The following detailed description of her intended peculiarities is furnished by the Boston *Advertiser*: "The vessel is 122 feet 6 inches long on the keel, 138 feet on deck, has 32 feet 6 inches breadth of beam, and 12 feet 2 inches depth of hold, with 4 inches dead rise at half-floor. She has a long, sharp bow, with a raking stem, an upright sternpost, and a full, rounded body, indicating large capacity and buoyancy. Her keel is of hard pine, 12 by 14 inches; she has three depths of midship keelsons, each 12 inches square, and assistant keelsons of 10 by 12 inches. From the keel to the deck she is built of single logs of spruce, each 12 inches square, placed one upon another, and bolted together every six inches, the bolts one inch in diameter and three feet long. The garboards are bolted alternately through the keel and each other. On the flat of the floor she has timbers of 7 by 12 inches, bolted to the bottom and ceiled with three-inch plank, and these are the only timbers in her. She is 12 inches thick throughout, and her iron fastening is only substitute for timbers. Her stem, apron, cutwater, stern-post, and rudder-post are of oak. The main transom is also oak, 18 inches square, and at it the ends of her after-body terminate. They are not, as in other vessels, mortised into the stern-post. This gives her a very clean run. The dead-wood, which forms the centre of the run, is scarphed to the keelsons. The first piece extends 14 feet inboard, the second 8 feet, the third 5 feet, and the fourth 4 feet; thus the sternpost is backed by about 12 feet of solid timber, bolted in every direction. The rudder is of a novel construction, securely braced and hung. The ends have pointers backed by hooks. The beams are 14 inches square, the carlines 8 by 10, and the deck-plank is 3½ inches. The beams are let into the hull, and are also strongly secured with hackmatack hanging, and lodging knees, bolted every six inches. The hanging knees are sided 7 inches, have 4½ feet bodies, and 2½ feet arms; and the stanchions are 6 by 14 inches, clasped and bolted with iron above and below. Her bulwarks are about three feet high, built solid. She will have a trunk cabin, low enough above the deck to give scope for working the mizzen boom, and the accommodations for the crew will be forward. She will have three masts, fore-and-aft rigged, and 81, 82, and 83 feet long; the bowsprit will be 20 feet outboard, the jibboom 16 feet outside the cap, and the other spars in proportion. She will have,



wire standing rigging, cotton duck sails, and be otherwise fitted out in first-class style. Mr. Gibson, who designed and has personally superintended her construction, says that twenty-six tons of iron have been used in her construction, but forty per cent. less timber than in any other vessel of her capacity, with a corresponding reduction in labor, and that, having no frames, she cannot decay, and if springing a leak it can be stopped from the inside. As she is an experiment, he has built her of cheap materials, but notwithstanding this, he considers her much stronger and believes will prove more durable, than if she had been built in the usual style, with frames, planking and ceiling. Capt. George E. Thatcher will command her. She will be launched about the 24th inst. Mr. Gibson has also the timber in the yard to build a vessel of 140 tons in the same style for the Cape Ann Granite Company. She will be 12 inches thick, 95 feet long, 27 wide, and 6 deep."

#### U. S. NAVY REGULATION CIRCULAR No. 9.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,

WASHINGTON, March 17, 1874.

**PURCHASING** Paymasters will procure all articles necessary to be bought on open purchase requisitions at the places at which they are stationed, if it is practicable to do so, unless they are satisfied that any particular item or items can be purchased elsewhere at a lower price. In such case, or if any article so required cannot be procured at the place in question, reference will be made immediately to the bureau concerned.

#### CIRCULAR, NAVY DEPARTMENT,

WASHINGTON, March 17, 1874.

**OFFICERS** of the several branches of the Naval service are requested to collect and forward to the Navy Department, all information on professional subjects, and also in any branch of natural science, which may come under their observation. The opportunities are excellent, and it will be gratifying to the department to see that they are availed of, and that the results obtained be forwarded to the respective bureaus for publication, when thought of advantage either professionally or to men of science.

#### NAVY GAZETTE.

##### REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

###### ORDERED.

APRIL 2.—Lieutenant George Talcott, to the Coast Survey steamer Hassler, Pacific coast.

APRIL 6.—Commander Chester Hatfield, to command the Sanguis, at Key West, Fla. per steamer of the 11th inst. from New York.

APRIL 7.—Commander Austin Pendergraft to command the receiving ship Potomac, at Philadelphia, on the 25th inst.

Chief Engineer Thomas J. Jones, to the Swatara.

APRIL 8.—Lieutenant-Commander Alfred Hopkins, to the Dictator, at Key West, Fla., as executive, per steamer of 18th inst.

Lieutenant Wm. S. McGunagle, to the Michigan.

Acting Carpenter Edward H. Hay, to the Canandaigua, at Key West, Fla.

###### DETACHED.

APRIL 2.—Lieutenant Edward W. Remy, from the Coast Survey steamer Hassler, and ordered to return home and wait orders.

APRIL 3.—Assistant Surgeon Charles K. Yancey from the Navy-yard, Mare Island, and ordered to report for duty at the Naval Hospital, Mare Island.

Assistant Surgeon Wm. J. Riggs, from the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va., and ordered to the Kearsarge, at Yokohama, Japan, per steamer of May 1 from San Francisco.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Wm. J. Cronyn, from the Navy-yard, Boston, and ordered to the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va.

APRIL 6.—Commander A. E. R. Benham from the command of the Sanguis, and ordered to return home and report arrival.

Commander S. Livingston Breeze, from the command of the receiving ship Potomac, at Philadelphia, and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant Wm. H. Parker, from the North Atlantic Station, and placed on waiting orders.

APRIL 7.—Rear-Admiral Thornton A. Jenkins has reported his return from the command of the Asiatic Station, and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant-Commander B. H. McCalls has reported his arrival home having been detached from the Wachusett, in consequence of having been condemned by Medical Survey, and has been placed on sick leave.

APRIL 8.—Lieutenant-Commander F. J. Higginson, from the Dictator, and ordered to return home and report arrival.

Lieutenant John J. Hunker, from the Michigan, and ordered to the Swatara.

Chief Engineer F. A. Wilson, from the Michigan, and ordered to the Worcester, at Key West, Fla.

Chief Engineer I. S. Finney, from the Worcester, and ordered to return home and report arrival.

Passed Assistant Engineer Isaac R. McNary, from the Navy-yard, New York, and ordered to the Michigan.

Carpenter Thomas McGlone, from the Canandaigua, and ordered to return home and report arrival.

###### RESIGNED.

Midshipman Charles Terrell, to take effect on the 30th of June next.

Lieutenant George A. Baldy, to take effect on the 7th April.

Cadet Midshipmen R. Horton and Frank C. Morris.

###### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

The leave of absence of Paymaster Alex. McC. Bishop has been extended six months.

The leave of absence of Captain John H. Upshur has been extended to the 30th of July next.

###### PLACED ON THE RETIRED LIST.

Rear-Admiral E. G. Parrott, from the 4th of April.

###### DISMISSED.

Assistant Surgeon Edward E. W. Corson, from the 2d of April.

###### SUSPENSION REMITTED.

The remainder of the term of suspension of Passed Assistant Paymaster E. Mellich, U. S. Navy, has been remitted, and he has been placed on waiting orders.

The balance of the term of suspension of Master James K. Cogswell has been remitted, and to regard himself waiting orders.

###### LIST OF DEATHS

in the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Surgeon-General, for the week ending April 4, 1874:

George M. Bowers, master-at-arms, March 9, U. S. steamer Richmond.

Daniel Barry, corporal marines, March 15, Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal.

Perry Johnson (colored), seaman, March 16 (U. S. steamer Pawnee), at Marine Hospital, Key West.

Charles Tucker, seaman, March 19 (U. S. steamer Wabash), at Marine Hospital, Key West.

John Whitehead, seaman, March 28, U. S. steamer Michigan, at Erie, Pa.

#### CHANGES IN THE MARINE CORPS.

The following are the changes in the officers of the Marine Corps since last memoranda, viz:

Second Lieutenant G. R. Benson, detached April 1, 1874, from Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C., and to proceed to Brooklyn, N. Y., and report to Major John L. Broome, commanding marines, for duty.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Jones, granted leave of absence for thirty days from April 23, 1874, and at expiration of leave to resume command of marines at Boston, Mass.

#### DIED.

Second Lieutenant F. P. Ela committed suicide by jumping overboard from the steamer Great Republic on her way from Hong Kong to Yokohama, on the 19th February, 1874.

#### SIENA, ITALY.

Extract from the Report of Surgeon D. Kindelberger, U. S. Navy, (under Admiral Case's General Order No. 2,) dated Siena, September 30, 1873.

SIENA, one of the important cities of the South of Tuscany, is situated on a hill, and is surrounded with large, barren tracts of lands, most of which are considered ancient beds of lava. It lies among the hills fifty miles to the eastward and southward of Leghorn, at an elevation of about fourteen hundred feet above the sea. On approaching it by the railroad from Empoli, the ascent is gradual but decided. The first view of Siena is of its imposing old brick walls, encircling the city, and broken in their solidity by twenty-four gates, of which eight only are at present kept open. Above the walls loom up boldly and proudly the numerous towers, of various architecture, and tops of the high, massive palaces.

Siena is one of the oldest cities of Italy. The period of its foundation was for many centuries a question of doubt. Recent excavations, however, have brought to light many specimens of Etruscan art, which prove it to have been a place of importance of that people before the foundation of Rome. The Romans established themselves here in the time of Julius Cæsar, fifty years B. C. Its importance began in the middle ages, when it threw off the yoke of the Countess Matilda, the daughter of King Boniface the Third, and the last of a long race of nobles who had successively governed Tuscany.

Siena has always been noted for its school of paintings, and boasts of great antiquity in its art. Shortly after Cimabue, in the thirteenth century, she had her artists which she encouraged. "Guido of Siena" was the most distinguished. The latter part of the fourteenth century she had the three brothers Vanni. Andre is the most celebrated, though all three have left beautiful works to testify of their good school and great talents. The period of art then declined, and for some time failed to produce any great master, until Sodoma, a pupil of Leonardo da Vinci, attracted the attention of a rich noble of Siena, and was invited by him to come to his city. His paintings, of which he has left many, are full of deep sentiment of what is noblest, purest and tenderest. He was, though, of very different character—so frivolous and wanting in dignity as to have been the ridicule of all Siena. He was of such distinction as a painter, however, that he was invited to paint on the decorations of the Vatican. His carelessness and extravagance soon exhausted his means, and, though the most famous artist in Siena, he died a poor, miserable old man. His pupils were few. The most celebrated among them was Beccafumi, whose works do credit to himself and his master. In the sixteenth century there are few names of note. Salimbeni and Francisca Vanni appear, and the works of the latter are most beautiful. In our age it seems to have very little to boast of, but appears to be satisfied with the glory of the past. However, there are two, Cassioli and Maccari, who are both of the best modern school, and splendid artists for color and drawing. Siena has every advantage for art lovers and art students. Its academy of fine arts is rich in valuable pictures of all dates and by the best masters already mentioned. A school of design is connected with it, with the best professors at its head. There is also an association in the city, which has an annual exhibition of the paintings of all modern Siena artists. The artist whose picture succeeds in being pronounced the best by the competent judges not only gets the premium awarded him, but is allowed seven francs a day for several years to educate himself.

The churches of Siena are, of course, its principal feature, and are, for the most part, built of brick in simple, solid form, with tall, square towers. The exteriors are without finish or ornament, and present a very rough appearance. The Servi is one of the most beautiful in internal architecture. The cathedral alone is rich in ornament on the exterior. It is beautifully situated on the highest ground of Siena, and is built of alternate layers of black and white marble. It was commenced in 1059, and there is good evidence that it stands on the site of an ancient temple of Minerva. The facade is remarkably beautiful, and was designed by the celebrated Nicola da Pisa, in 1284. The architecture of the facade is a mixture of different styles, but presents a very rich and handsome effect, with its many statues of white marble, brought out in bold relief by the red, black, and white marble of the building itself. The ornaments are, for the most part, animals symbolic of the many States once allied to Siena at different periods of its history. Predominant among them is the she-wolf suckling the infants Romulus and Remus. This emblem is the arms of Siena, and is seen in nearly every open space in the city, surmounting a column of marble or granite. It was adopted from the fact that the sons of Remus took refuge here when Romulus sought to put them to death. The interior of the cathedral is a beautiful specimen of Italian gothic. The floors are most wonderful, in stone mosaic, from designs by Beccafumi—the best pupil of Sodoma. The many chapels are most rich in silver ornaments and rare pictures. In one chapel is allowed to hang the five or six cardinal hats of the deceased Sienese cardinals. The choir is a masterpiece of carving in walnut. The pulpit, of white marble, is an elaborate work of Nicola da Pisa. The

library, or "Piccolomini" room, is curious for its frescoes, illustrating the events in the life of Pope Pius II. of that family. Altogether this Cathedral might well be classed among the most beautiful in Italy. It is the centre jewel of Siena, and its dome and tower can be seen for miles around. The many churches are almost all noted for their beautiful works of art. San Domenico is perhaps the most interesting, on account of its connection with the patron saint, "Catherine of Siena." In a chapter dedicated to her are the best of Sodoma's works, representing incidents in her life.

The interior of the city is characteristic of Italian architecture—with its narrow streets running up and down and twisting about the many hills on which Siena is built. On every street are the handsome palaces for which it is justly celebrated. They are mostly built of rough hewn stone. Some have only one or two stories of the stone and the rest of brick; and all are ornamented with bronze torch-holders which have served to illuminate the imposing piles, centuries ago at many a festive gathering. All have castellated roofs, below which, on the front, are emblazoned the escutcheons of a long line of ancestry.

The "Casino dei Nobili," or club of the nobles, has the finest "loggia" in the city. It was built in 1417, by the merchants, who here held a commercial tribunal, whose laws were recognized and considered binding by nearly all the other republics.

The "Piazza del Campo" is the grand square in the centre of the city—has the form of a horse shoe—and is surrounded with handsome palaces belonging to the most distinguished nobles. On its straight side stands the Palazzo Pubblico, or Government House—built in 1295. It contains the public offices, courts of law, and prisons. In the different halls and rooms are some noted paintings by early Sienese masters. In one are the portraits of eight popes and thirty-nine cardinals—natives of the city. Its lofty tower is justly admired by all who see it for its noble proportions and handsome outlines. Leonardo da Vinci admired it so much that he made a journey to Siena in 1502, to study its construction. In the Piazza is a handsome fountain of white marble. It is of ancient origin, and has its water supplied by pipes fifteen miles in length. The latter so interested Charles V. that he exclaimed Siena was "more admirable below than above ground." The form of the Piazza is suggestive of a forum where, in the palmy days of the republic, all questions of public interest were discussed; and was the scene of many popular tumults. Here is held in this age, on the 15th of August, the annual fete in honor of "Saint Catherine of Siena," which consists principally of horse-racing. At this time the palaces are gaily dressed, and from each window hangs a piece of brilliantly colored tapestry. The balconies and windows are filled with throngs of richly dressed ladies and their cavaliers, all looking down eagerly upon the mass of human beings collected in the centre of the piazza. Most conspicuous in the crowd are the peasant women in their large leghorn hats—the costume of the country. When the gun fires to announce the commencement of the race, all bend forward to watch the first company of a "contrada," or ward of the city—which appears in a picturesque costume of their own colors, flourishing their banners and leading their horse, that is to run in the race shortly afterwards. Seventeen of these companies, each representing a different ward, walk once around the ring and then the race commences. The horse that wins is surrounded, as is also the rider, and kissed and embraced by the excited crowd. After the presentation of a new banner by the judges, the horse is taken into a neighboring church, where he and his rider are dressed at the high altar by the priest. This, the greatest fete of the year, lasts for three days.

The "Great Hospital" is one of the oldest in Europe. It was founded by Fra Sorore, an Augustine monk, in 832. It has large well ventilated wards, and contains 300 beds. The daily average number of admissions is twelve. It treats annually nearly 4,500 patients. Out of these on an average 423 die—not quite ten per cent. The most frequent disease is intermittent fever, 540 annual admissions. Two hundred and thirteen venereal diseases annually. Next comes wounds and injuries, 195, pneumonia has 174, ophthalmia 144, etc., etc. Consumption of the lungs has only fifty-one annually. Most of its patients are treated free of expense. Patients who pay all and half are admitted. Many of its wards contain elegant frescoes by Sienese masters as early as the fourteenth century. The world renowned Mascagni—the anatomist—was one of its professors.

The great resort of the population and the fashionable drive is the "Lizza"—once the site of a fortress erected by Charles V., 1551. The people soon afterwards destroyed the fortress and turned its site into the present drive, garden and promenade. It is laid out in pretty flower beds, and is ornamented with statues and many seats. Here a band of music plays three times a week, and a crowd of men, women and children collect to enjoy it. All around this garden is the drive, and every evening one can see the road lined with the most handsome equipages—even worthy of Paris. The characteristics of the people remain the same as in the time of Dante, when he wrote of their vanity and pride, of their nobility and antiquity.

There is very little activity in its mercantile life, though there are a few important manufactures. Principal among the latter are its tanneries, then its woollen goods, silks and wood work.

Its university has always been very celebrated; also the college Tolomei, where are educated the sons of the nobles. Both of these institutions have given to Siena a reputation for centuries as a distinguished seat of learning. The Italian language is spoken here in its greatest purity.

The climate is much colder than Florence, Rome or Pisa in summer as well as winter, and is always considered very healthy. Owing to its altitude the air is very pure. The rapid changes from hot to cold in summer, make it a dangerous place for those affected with pulmonary diseases.



## THE NEW ARMY REGULATIONS.

Many dangers doth environ  
Men that meddle with cold iron.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: The significance and truth of this ancient proverb, are best understood by Army officers. And if the spirit of another proverb, quite as full of meaning, that "discretion is the better part of valor," governed me I should preserve silence, and this article would not be written. But I have an idle day, and I devote it to the new Army regulations, and give you my personal views of them, after careful study of every line of all their pages.

If these new regulations are adopted by Congress, they will go to the Army with all the force of a law, and will remain in supreme authority, unless altered and revoked by after repealing legislation. This is as it should be, and is right. There is no reason why general regulations should not be permanent, going to administration in all the departments of an army, any more than that a general system for discipline and administration of justice should be permanent and unalterable. In fact a fixed rule of administration is the corner stone of discipline and justice. Without it, everything in an army is fugitive, changing and capricious; depending on the caprice and idiosyncrasies of commanding officers, beginning with one company posts and running up through all the grades of command to the General of the Army, and the constitutional Commander-in-chief—the President.

It is clear, that if Congress, in adopting these regulations, leaves to the discretion of the Secretary of War or the President, the right to "alter from time" any of them, that such alterations would not necessarily go to changing the proportions of letters as prescribed for knapsacks; but that they would reach more important and vital principles, affecting personal rights, discipline, justice, and the fundamental polity of the Constitution that has vested exclusively in Congress "the making rules and regulations for the government of the land and naval forces."

I insist that under the Constitution, Congress cannot lawfully authorize the Secretary of War or the President to alter "jot or tittle" any Army regulation it may make, or delegate to either of them the authority to make such regulations, whether it be to prescribe "the dimensions of a letter on a knapsack," or to dismiss the General of the Army, or to prescribe Army discipline, the constitution of courts martial, and the law for the administration of justice by such courts.

Now as to the law and the facts—the reason for this broad assertion.

The Constitution, art. I., sec. 8, specifically defines seventeen supreme powers of government, and unalterably fixes them in Congress. They are sovereign powers and are not transferable. One among them, par. 13, is in these words: "The Congress shall have power to make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces."

All of these seventeen supreme powers of sovereignty are in sec. 10, pars. I. and II., inhibited to any of the States, as being solely and exclusively federal, and of necessity vested in the legislative department, where alone the sovereignty of government resides.

Other paragraphs of this same sec. 8, are in these words: "The Congress shall have power to coin money, regulate the value thereof," etc. (par. 5.)

Again, par. XI., "The Congress shall have power to declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal," etc.

It would startle Congress, and sound in the ears of the people most strange inharmonious, if the Secretary of the Treasury should ask Congress to permit him "to coin money from time to time to meet the public duce," or if the Secretary of War should ask permission "from time to time to declare war;" and yet so far as authorization in Congress to grant such request is concerned, it is quite as ample as it is for Congress to authorize the Secretary of War to alter any regulations it may make for the government of the Army, or to delegate to him the authority to make any Army regulations himself.

These powers are all alike reserved by the Constitution to Congress as exclusive and supreme, and in their nature too dangerous to be exercised by any other than the law making department. They were never intended by the framers of the Constitution to be delegated to any co-ordinate department of the government or to any minister of it; and never can be without subversion of the rudiments of a government by the people.

The greatest existing need of the Army is, more uniform administration. The new regulations are intended to reach this need, by eliminating many of the old and obsolete paragraphs, inapplicable to our organization, and fixing more permanency and better harmony in all its departments. So far as it is possible for them to succeed, under existing organization, it appears to me, they have succeeded.

But so long as the laws of organization create antagonisms in different departments of the Army, it will be impossible to make regulations that can harmonize administration and give effectiveness to the sinews of all armies' strength—its *regimental constitution*. The power of all armies lies in the drill, discipline and contentment of its fighting element—the line of the Army. A well organized staff is an essential auxiliary to the efficiency of the line, and Army legislation should be so shaped, and Army regulations so formed, as to subordinate staff organization to the great purpose of energizing regiments by harmony of action in their interests.

Regiments are the primary schools of all armies. The companies are the classes. In them the military education is taught, order and military discipline instituted, subordination enforced, and the soldier created. The colonels are the teachers. By them the Army is molded and military character impressed. They make the dies that stamp on all armies character and invincibility. The appreciation of perfect regimental dis-

cipline was illustrated in the pride of the "Iron Duke" in his own regiment, made invincible by his own administration, when on a grand review on the field-day anniversary of Waterloo, he, ranking as Field Marshal all other officers, passed it in review before Lord Hill, to whom he assigned the command of the day.

So long as the Duke of Wellington is authority to armies, this fact should not be forgotten.

Surely the vertebra and backbone of all armies are its regiments. That antagonisms in organization now exist, fatal in a high degree to effectiveness in the Army, does not admit of doubt.

They have grown out of special legislation by Congress, by special influences that have created staff departments disproportioned to the needs of the Army, and given preponderance of rank and control to bureaus, greatly to the detriment of the line, paralyzing its efficiency and military independence. Until radical reorganization by Congress can repair this great military mischief, no system of general regulations can be devised to give thorough effectiveness to the line of the Army, and make regimental organization the military basis of invincibility and strength.

Military rank in the line, and staff rank in the bureaus of the War Department, must be relegated back to Congress, and corrected by reorganization that shall give to military commissions in the line supremacy and preponderance in control throughout all the branches and arms of service. To this end every bureau of disbursement and administration of the military chest, must be made subject to the military orders of the General of the Army; excepting only their system of accountability in the rendition and settlement of their accounts with the Treasury, through the Secretary of War, whose civil office makes him the chief of the Army exchequer—without, however, the exercise of any single military function by virtue of his office, or any law of Congress.

The Secretary of the War Department is the representative of the President as Commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy under the Constitution. He is a civil minister, and made by law "the Secretary for the War Department." That is his title, as created by the act of Congress approved August 7, 1789. That law does not functionize him in person with military command or authority of any kind over the Army. It makes him the minister of the President, to perform ministerial duties only. These are the words of the law—"He shall perform and execute such duties as shall from time to time be enjoined on, or entrusted to him by the President of the United States, agreeably to the Constitution, relative to military commissions, or to the land and naval forces, ships or warlike stores of the United States, or to such other matters respecting military or naval affairs as the President of the United States shall assign to the said department, or relative to the granting of lands for military services rendered to the United States, or relative to Indian affairs; and furthermore, that the said principal officer (the Secretary) shall conduct the business of the said department in such manner as the President of the United States shall from time to time order or instruct." So much of this law as gives the Secretary of War the direction of naval affairs was repealed by act of Congress approved April 30, 1798, creating the independent Navy department. Section 5 of "act for better organization of the general staff of the Army," approved March 3, 1813, gave to the Secretary of War authority "to prepare general regulations, better defining the duties of the chiefs of staff," and made such regulations authoritative, when approved by the President. But this authority did not extend to the line of the Army, to any of its regiments or military commands.

In this law of Congress it will be seen that military function is not vested in "the Secretary for the War Department," and that his duties are wholly ministerial. All his functions are derivative and borrowed from the President. Not one is organic in the Constitution, or originally vested by any law of Congress in the person of the Secretary. He is not in military commission as an officer of the Army. He is not subject to the rules and articles of war, to military law, to military discipline or to military trial by courts-martial. His status in law and relations to the President are identical with every other cabinet minister, and they are purely civil and ministerial.

His relations to the Army must therefore be ascertained through the relations of the President, who is created by the Constitution the Commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy. To determine these the military powers of the President must be resolved. Herein is the difficulty, if difficulty there be. But there is none.

Section 2, Article II., of the Constitution has these words: "The President shall be Commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the Militia of the several States when called into the actual service of the United States;" . . . etc., etc.

But this office of the President, making him simply and only the senior officer in rank in the Army and Navy, is created after the Constitution has fixed in a preceding article and sections (art. I., sec. 8, par. XIV., already quoted), the exclusive and entire government and control of the Army and Navy in Congress; so that in fact and in law the President is as much the subject of military control by Congress as the General of the Army or any other subordinate officer in commission.

And really the President is more solemnly bound by the laws of Congress, through his oath of office, than any officer of the Army; for in this he takes upon himself the momentous Executive office of the Government, exceeding in its proportions of responsibility all others under the Constitution. It is in these words: "I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my ability preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States." And in section 3 of this same art. II. of the Constitution, he is enjoined to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed."

The military laws of Congress "for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces" are among the laws he is "to take care to see faithfully executed."

So far as the Constitution is concerned, it is clear that the President is invested with no independent military authority. All that he takes is his office and title of Commander-in-chief. The functions of that office are left for Congress to prescribe by law; and "he is to take care that such laws be faithfully executed."

The military polity of the Constitution is plain and far seeing. It intended to reserve to the Congress the entire control, government, and regulation of the land and naval forces; and it has done so. It bestowed on the executive a sword. But the sword could not be unsheathed or used, except as Congress directed.

On this polity Congress has acted since the adoption of the Constitution. It has organized by its laws all of its armies. It has appropriated all moneys for their support. It has passed laws for their "regulation and government." It has established by law all the administration departments of the Army. It has prescribed the ways of supporting these armies, the system of accountability, and the manner of disbursing all the moneys of the military chest. Besides its code of laws, known as the Rules and Articles of War, fixing the administration of justice, the relations of rank and command, military commissions and fixed laws of discipline, it has from time to time made "general regulations" governing all the departments and bureaus by a uniform system, as far in detail as possible, to give fixedness to the authority of Congress, exclusively "to make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces."

The executive office of the President in its civil functions, by far transcends his military office and title. The finances of a great nation, its domestic economy, and its foreign relations, are vastly more important to ensure tranquillity and the general welfare of 40,000,000 of people, than the execution of the laws of Congress over an Army on a peace establishment of 25 or 30,000 soldiers. And it was so understood and felt by the wise men who framed the Constitution. They never intended to devolve on the President in person, the duties of a general of an army, or to dwarf his great executive office to a personal command of troops or an army in the field. Empires and thrones founded on armies, sustained by armies, where the prerogatives of peace and war, of conquest and dominion are in kings as supreme law makers, furnish us examples where the supreme rulers lead their armies in person. But we, the people of the United States, have not chosen a despotic government, or left with our chief magistrate, the President, the power to declare war, to raise and support armies, or to command them in person. These supreme powers of government, the people of this republic reserved to Congress, and made that reservation of power absolute and untransferable. It was too dangerous to be left to an executive. Experience had shown it too costly in blood and treasure, and too luring to ambition to be vested in any one man, as no one has ever lived and exercised it in the interests of humanity.

No man of sane mind will entertain alarms about Caesarism in a President of the United States. Such "painted devils" cannot scare school children even in our most remote and rural districts. But we have entered on this showing of the President's military powers, for the purpose of illustrating the actual functions of the Secretary of War, as the minister of the Commander-in-chief, and to draw from them lawful and unanswerable deductions.

And first, I say that "the Secretary of the War Department," by virtue of his office, by virtue of any law of Congress, or by virtue of the Constitution, is without military characterization or function of any kind.

And secondly, that as the minister of the President, he can only execute under his directions the fiscal administration of the Staff Departments of the Army; under the laws of Congress and general regulations Congress may make, approve and adopt for the settlement of disbursing officers, and acting disbursing officers' accounts with the Treasury.

And thirdly, that by the laws of Congress, the line of the Army is so organized and fixed by regimental constitution, under the commands of commissioned officers, as to invest all supreme command and military direction of troops in the General of the Army; and the subordinate commands to junior commissioned officers, who hold and execute their several offices in conformity with the laws of Congress under the Constitution.

And fourthly, that the President as constitutional Commander-in-chief, cannot alter jot or tittle these laws or change organizations under them, or transfer away their control from the officers commissioned to fill and execute commands under them.

These are the logical deductions from honest and rightful interpretation of the military code, and the practice of the government has, in the main, conformed to them, although there has been exceptional instances by different Secretaries of War; notably, however, by the two, whose political ethics placed State rights in antagonism with Federal power—John C. Calhoun and Jefferson Davis. Usurpation of military power commenced with Mr. Calhoun, the first military dictator who filled the office of Secretary of War; and culminated in Mr. Davis, whose defiance of all law and precedent, drove the veteran General Scott from his office in Washington, by usurping the supreme command of the Army, and claiming organic function and control as the minister of poor Pierce, the weakest of all Presidents since the foundation of the Government.

Davis established in the war office a machine for the manufacture of orders and regulations, and made them with the facility and rapidity of a pin manufactory. He revoked, rescinded, amended and issued new orders and new regulations, until he concentrated in his own person every military function of the Army, and with



immunity exercised unlimited sway in all its departments, even asserting control over the decisions of the Comptroller of the Treasury, whom he drove from office.

We may never expect another Jefferson Davis to fill the office of Minister of War. But we may have others, whose prurency for power and command may even transcend his. His example was infectious, and like all moral contagions, it has spread and done the Army infinite mischief. Few men are so morally constituted as to resist the allurements of patronage and power. The War Department has grown up, by the extension of our frontiers and the increase of the Army, under our contract system of supplies, to be an office of great patronage. And if to this power for evil or good, shall be added the dictation of the sword and martial force, it would not be strange if the prescriptive honesty of military administration should degenerate, and public confidence should be shaken in its ancient integrity and honor.

This is one of the principal, among many weighty reasons, why we hope to see the new Army regulations adopted by Congress. They more definitely than all others heretofore approved by Congress, fix the military status of the Army, and define the administration departments. They ascribe to the General of the Army, the entire military control and command of the troops of the line, and staff officers where serving with them; and to the Secretary of War the entire administration of the fiscal departments and bureaus in every thing that relates to the disbursement of the Army chest, and the responsibility of disbursing officers to the Treasury.

When Congress approves them, they become unalterable as law. There would be no danger of great proportions, if Congress should so approve them, "as from time to time," to authorize the size of a letter on a knapsack, to be changed by the Secretary of War; but there would be great and imminent peril in leaving to his discretion any alteration in general regulations adopted by Congress, that should permit him to use the sword, or to give direction to the general how to use it.

The sword and the purse must be kept apart, as the Constitution has parted them. United, they are omnipotent for evil and wrong, and a great and ever threatening danger. Separated, their strength is surrendered, and the sinew of peril destroyed.

The polity of all military law is in its nature, sharp and severe. It strikes more deeply into character and life, and wounds more incurably where it penetrates, than any other; for immaculacy of honor is the vital breath of a military officer. It should not therefore be left in the hands of layman uneducated in its practice or inappreciative of its vitality to armies. Every blow an army receives, strikes its general. He feels all of them. He braves all of them. He is the keeper of his army's honor, and to him should be left the singleness of control that shapes its usefulness and preserves its military morale.

B. S. ROBERTS,  
Brevet Brigadier General, U. S. Army, (retired).

WM. CONARD, (late Chief of Paymaster's Division,  
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IF THE OFFICER CONNECTED WITH THE U. S. SHIP "North Carolina," who received local bounty money paid recruits, enlisted at New York in October, 1864, on said ship, will address M. F. Dowley, Counselor-at-Law, 70 Nassau Street, New York, he will hear something to his advantage.

W. O. LINTHICUM, 174 FIFTH AVENUE, N. Y.,  
MERCHANT TAILOR & REPORTER OF FASHIONS.  
From the Army and Navy Journal of Jan. 31, 1874.

An enthusiasm for one's business or profession is not only admirable in itself but is the chief element of success, and it is that has given Mr. W. O. Linthicum, of 174 Fifth Avenue, New York, the distinction among tailors which secured for him the patronage of the Duke Alexis, as chief among his class. There is no college of tailors that we know of; if there were one Mr. Linthicum would, we doubt not, be chosen by acclamation to the presidency, or the chief professorship; for he is not only a good tailor himself, but is the cause of good tailoring in others, being the author of original systems for cutting published in book form, the editor of "Linthicum's Journal of New York Fashions," and the publisher of a great variety of patterns for coats, pants, and vests, which are furnished cut to measure or otherwise at a moderate price. Supplied with these officers at a distance from New York can make sure, wherever they are, of having their clothes made according to the most approved New York cut.

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The Office of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL will be removed on the 1st of May to No. 23 Murray St., 12 doors west of Broadway.

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#### PROMOTIONS ON THE RETIRED LIST.

FROM our report of Congressional proceedings, it will be seen that the House in revising the statutes of the United States, codified by the commissioners appointed for the purpose, have introduced a new section, governing promotions to the retired list of rear-admirals. From what we are able to learn, this provision is designed to settle a subject regarding which there has been some controversy, or at least some misunderstanding. Several acts have passed in the last twelve years relative to the retired list. The earlier ones, establishing a retired list for the Navy, provided for placing officers on that list who had arrived at a certain age, or had been in the service a certain period.

The 14th section of the act of July 16, 1862, to establish and equalize the grades of line officers of the Navy, created the grade of rear-admiral, and provided that nine of that grade should be allowed on the retired list, to be selected from those captains who had given the most faithful service to their country, and that after such selections and appointments were made, promotion to the grade should be by seniority, subject to an advisory board. The first section of the act of July 25, 1866, to define and regulate the appointment of officers in the Navy, provided that nothing in that act nor in the act of July 16, 1862, above referred to, should be so construed as to prevent the Secretary of the Navy from promoting to the grade of rear-admiral, on the retired list, those commodores who had commanded squadrons by order of the Secretary of the Navy, or who had performed other highly meritorious services. Three general ways were thus opened for reaching the retired list—by age or long service; by promotion through seniority, and by promotion from having commanded squadrons, or having performed other meritorious service.

Then came the act of March 3, 1867, section 9, that "officers on the retired and reserved lists of the Navy, shall be entitled to promotion, as their several dates upon the active lists are promoted," but with a proviso, that "no promotions shall be made to the grade of rear-admiral upon the retired list, while there shall be in that grade the full number allowed by law."

The presumption is that the commissioners, taking the several acts together, which in themselves provided several different ways for swelling the retired list of rear-admirals, drew the inference, not an un-

natural one, that there really could be no limit to the number on that list, as it would increase or diminish, as officers on these active lists were transferred to it in various ways, or were removed from it by death. The "number allowed by law," was therefore doubtless regarded as the number which would reach the list though the different avenues opened by seniority, by having commanded squadrons, by distinguished services, by age, by disability, and by length of service—and the proviso forbidding promotion treated as a dead letter. Accordingly in their revision the number of rear-admirals or other grades on the retired list was not restricted or limited.

The subject was, we believe, subsequently reconsidered, and more thoroughly examined, and the consequence is the introduction of the new section mentioned, which is supposed to settle the point. Under this section there may be nine rear-admirals on the retired list, by promotion, exclusive of those promoted by reason of having commanded squadrons, or having performed other highly meritorious service, and also exclusive, as supposed (though not so stated), of those transferred to the list from age, infirmity or long service. When, therefore, there is a vacancy in the nine, the senior commodore on the retired list is entitled to promotion to fill it, at least such we take to be the effect of and intention of the section; or the list may be increased any time in any of the several ways indicated by law, except by promotion through seniority, which can only be done when there are not nine on the list who have been so promoted, including those first selected. If this construction be correct, and such the intention and effect of the retiring laws, as soon as a vacancy occurred in the original nine, the senior commodore on the retired list was entitled to the vacancy, although he may not have been promoted to it.

The only question which seems to be unsettled is, that relative to the promotion of officers on the retired list, as their dates on the active list are promoted, and as the law on this subject has not been carried out, it is, we suppose, considered a dead letter.

PAYMASTER-GENERAL ALVORD has submitted to Congress a statement of his objections to the scheme of making payment to the troops by checks as contained in sections 13 and 14 of H. R. bill No. 2546, reported by the House Military Committee on March 17, 1874. Section 14 of said bill is as follows:

Sec. 14. That from and after the first day of July, eighteen hundred and seventy-four, all muster and pay-rolls, when made out, shall be forwarded to the paymaster of the department for which such muster and pay-rolls are made out; and the said paymaster shall make out drafts, drawn on the Treasury of the United States, for the amount due to each person respectively whose name shall appear on said muster and pay-rolls; and each of said drafts shall be made payable to the person who shall be entitled to receive such amount. And the said paymaster shall immediately send all such drafts, together with the aforesaid muster and pay-rolls, to the officer by whom such muster and pay-rolls were made out; and the said officer shall deliver such drafts severally to the persons who shall be entitled to receive them, and who shall have signed the proper pay-roll; and, at any time after receiving such draft, the payee, at his discretion, may indorse it in the presence of his commanding officer, who shall attest such indorsement by his signature: *Provided*, That the Secretary of War may, in his discretion, in cases where troops are located at remote points, or where payments as herebefore provided would work hardship to the men, direct payment in currency, as heretofore.

In general terms it can be said, Colonel ALVORD argues, that this scheme would be very odious to the soldiers; would deprive them of facilities for checks and making deposits heretofore possessed; would put them at the mercy of the post traders; would injure discipline; would delay and complicate the rolls, the personal presence of the paymaster in conference with the company commander being constantly needed to clear up vagueness in the rolls and lead to intelligent payment of the troops. Onerous and inconvenient to the soldiers and officers, if not impracticable in time of peace, the scheme would be utterly impracticable in time of war. The soldier wants not a check, but the money, for three purposes. A little for his own use, some perhaps to send in a check or checks to make remittances, and some to deposit. For all of these purposes the presence of the paymaster is required. He is always provided with funds in New York to give soldiers or officers checks on New York if they apply for them. Another objection is that this plan would break up the deposit system, which is working admirably, and is calculated to raise the character of enlisted men and prevent desertions. Under it about \$35,000 per month is being deposited; the number and amount of deposits increasing as the law is getting to be better known and understood in the Army. Between the paymaster and the captain there would be also a divided responsibility, and valuable vouchers entrusted to mails often unsafe and uncertain. The personal presence of the paymaster in conference with the company commander when the amounts due are carried out, is, the Paymaster-General thinks, necessary, on account of the omissions, vagueness, and errors often occurring in the rolls. Also deaths, desertions, and absences will



occur, giving rise to questions of unused checks and the complications of final accounts. By the present system, the paymaster arrives at the post, the calculations on rolls are made out and examined on the spot. Each soldier receipts the roll with opportunity to question its correctness; and such question is forthwith settled and payment made. The company commander is left in possession of assured data upon which to base his next roll.

The proviso at the close of the section, that "The Secretary of War may, in cases where troops are located at remote points, or where payments as hereinbefore provided would work hardship to the men, direct payment in currency, as heretofore," betrays a justly founded consciousness that the scheme would work hardship to the men. If the most remote posts are visited, why not all; why not those nearer, which are generally intermediate? To exempt some posts from those visits would make an odious and invidious distinction. Classification of the posts into two kinds, one visited, the other not visited by the paymaster, would inevitably make discontent. Three-fourths of the Army are west of the Mississippi, and the method of payment for the whole Army should be uniform. Thus the number of posts not visited would become small, and the number of paymasters named in the 13th section of this bill (thirty,) would not be sufficient for the service. Indeed the War Department might well decide that the method proposed would "work hardship to the men" throughout the whole Army, and thus, so far as practicable, make little change from the old system.

It has been announced that this project is based on the example of the pension bureau, which pays the pensioners in checks. But the cases, Colonel ALVORD urges, are not parallel. The latter receive quarterly an invariable sum, and generally live in fixed abodes, accessible to banks, where they can readily get their checks cashed. Even with that bureau, as with every other bureau paying by checks, there is much delay and vexation by questions growing out of lost checks, forged endorsements, etc. In the Paymaster-General's office these questions are still arising on checks issued by the Bounty Bureau at least five or six years since. In cases of lost checks the system of duplicates is fraught with annoying delays. (See act Feb. 2, 1872 and General Orders, Nos. 6 and 15, of 1872.) The law provides that a period of six months must elapse before a duplicate can be issued.

The Pay Department now makes payment by checks whenever practicable, especially to officers and discharged men, either to them personally or by use of the mail, and in time of war the difficulties herein urged would be so multiplied as to render payments by checks quite impracticable. There is undoubtedly force in many of these objections and we are glad to see them presented for Congressional consideration.

A LIFE of long and eminent service, honorable alike to himself, to the Army, and to the country, came to a close by the death of Brevet Major-General HARVEY BROWN, U. S. Army, who died on the 31st ult., in the seventy-ninth year of his age. Few officers of the Army were more widely known, and none more respected than this distinguished veteran. Though living in modest retirement at his home, on Staten Island, for the past few years, yet the announcement of his death will bring a feeling of sorrow to the hearts of many, not only of the older officers who were his comrades and contemporaries, but of many junior to them, especially of the Artillery, to whom he had been a guide and exemplar in all that constitutes the loyal and gallant soldier, the brave and honest servant of his country, and the devoted Christian gentleman. General Brown's reputation in the Army was that of a severe martinet and strict disciplinarian, but he was so just even when called upon to condemn, or to reprimand, that his most sincere admirers were often among those who had come under the strong arm of his discipline.

The funeral took place on Saturday from St. John's Church, Clifton, Staten Island. By General Brown's express desire there was no military escort, but the coffin was borne into the church on the shoulders of eight old sergeants who had served under the general's command. The pall-bearers were Generals CASEY, ABERCROMBIE, WOODRUFF, CUYLER, DAY and MILHAU, and Colonels MACNALLY and LIVINGSTON. The burial service of the Episcopal Church was read by the Rev. Doctor ECCLESTON, rector of the parish, assisted by the Rev. Doctor PEET, of St. George's, New York, after which an eulogium of a touching and graceful character was pronounced by Doctor ECCLESTON. The remains were taken to Rahway, New Jersey, for interment in the family burial lot. The church was crowded

to overflowing, not only with the immediate friends and neighbors of the deceased, but also with many Army officers of distinction.

But one of the class of 1818 now remains in the Army, Major GILES PORTER, on the retired list. This class, the first which was ever graduated regularly at the Military Academy, numbered among its members such names as DELAFIELD, TALCOTT, STANHOPE SMITH, RINGGOLD, HORACE WEBSTER, MCKENZIE, HARDING and BACHE, in addition to the lamented object of this notice, all of them well known to the Army, and who rendered brave and faithful service to the country in their day and generation, and reflected credit on the Army in many a hard fought field in the Black Hawk and Seminole wars, in the Mexican campaigns, and in suppressing rebellion.

It is asserted that the slowness of our steam vessels of war is mainly due to the size of their spars and riggings. A very simple way of proving or disproving this statement, or of ascertaining how much speed is lost through the vessels being heavily sparred, would be, as one of our correspondents suggests, to order several of the vessels to develop their greatest speed with all their spars taut, and under different conditions of wind and wave—and then to test their speed under like circumstances, with the yards and spars sent down on deck, and the ships stripped to their lower masts.

In the opinion of our correspondent, all the steam engines now on board our ships will have to be consigned to the scrap heap, before any great speed can be obtained from the acknowledged fine hulls of our ships of war. We agree with the correspondent that the slow speed of our vessels is due to inefficient steam machinery, and not to "heavy spars and rigging."

THE following is the programme arranged by the Executive Committee of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, for the meeting of different Army Societies on the 11th, 12th and 13th of May, at Harrisburg, Penn.: Monday, May 11: Re-union of Ninth Army Corps at 3 P. M.; Re-union of Hartranft's Division at 5 P. M.; Banquet (Ninth Corps) at 9 P. M. Tuesday, May 12: Re-union of Sixth Army Corps at 9 A. M.; Re-union of Cavalry Corps at 10 A. M.; Re-union of Military Order of Loyal Legion at 10 A. M.; Re-union of Society of the Army of the Potomac at 11 A. M.; Governor's reception at 8 P. M.; Banquet (Society of the Army of the Potomac) at 10 P. M. Wednesday, May 13: Meeting of Council of Administration, G. A. R., at 9 A. M.; Meeting of National Encampment, G. A. R., at 11 A. M.; Banquet (Grand Army of the Republic) at 10 P. M.

REFERRING to the Military Essays of Col. CHESNEY, R. A., recently published by HENRY HOLT AND CO., New York, we find at page 182, the following curious error, which, for the sake of history, deserves correction. Speaking of "the exact value and use of monitors," the author says, "under the special sanction of Congress, he (Mr. Fox) undertook, after the war, to bring across the Atlantic a large double turreted vessel, the *Miantonomah*, for the conviction of the sceptical ship-designers of Europe; but her being afterwards handed over to Russia for use in the Baltic, as though the return passage were too dangerous to attempt, naturally weakened the then rising belief in the efficacy of the Ericsson system." Now, so far from the *Miantonomah* "being handed over to Russia for use in the Baltic," etc., she made the "return passage" to the United States without difficulty, and is now "out of commission" at the Boston Navy Yard.

THE Senate has confirmed the following Army promotions: Lieutenant-Colonel Charles R. Woods, Fifth Infantry, to be colonel; Major Joseph N. G. Whistler, twenty-second Infantry, to be lieutenant-colonel; Captains Guido Ilges, Fourteenth Infantry, and Alfred L. Hough, Thirtieth Infantry, to be majors; First-Lieutenants Benjamin H. Rogers, Thirtieth Infantry, and John P. Willard, Fifteenth Infantry, to be captains; Second-Lieutenants John A. Lundeen, Fourth Artillery, Rger Birnne, Jr., Thirtieth Infantry, William McCammon, Fourteenth Infantry, and Thomas B. Briggs, Fourteenth Infantry, to be first-lieutenants. The President has sent the following nominations to the Senate; Commodore William E. Leroy to be Rear-Admiral United States Navy. David O. Lewis to be Assistant Surgeon United States Navy.

THE Secretary of War, March 12, transmitted to the House of Representatives, for the information of the Committee on Military Affairs, a letter of the Quartermaster-General of the Army, dated the 9th instant, and

copies of papers showing the cost to the Quartermaster's Department of the Modoc war to have amounted altogether to \$355,000, most of which was for transportation. There was no contract for transportation in the Modoc country. But for the war none of it would have been required. The cost of supplies was from six to thirteen cents per pound. The contract-price at Klamath and Warner was from 3 1/4 to 4 3/4 cents per pound. The cost of transportation from Redding, Cal., to the lava-beds, was about 100 per cent, more than it would have been had the outbreak occurred at any other season of the year. The sum total is not alarming, our chief expenditure having been in valuable lives. The English for their little campaign against the Ashantees had to pay it appears \$4,500,000, of which \$1,285,000 was for the Army, \$1,805,000 for the Navy, and \$1,620,000 for contingencies. For provisions and forage \$500,000 was required, and \$150,000 for clothing.

We are indebted to the *Pension Record* for calling our attention to an omission in an article in which, adverting to the passage of Pension Acts by the House, it was stated that "the loss of an arm at or above the elbow is to constitute a disability of the second class, and entitles to a monthly pension of \$24." It should have been for those whose loss of arm at or above the elbow is of such a character as to prevent wearing an artificial limb. It does not apply to those who can wear artificial limbs.

AT a late meeting of the Augusta (Ga.) branch of the Southern Historical Society, General W. S. Walker was called upon to speak, and said that as the mind of his little daughter began to unfold, she asked him one day how he lost his leg. "It was shot off, my daughter." And in answer to further inquiries on her part, he explained the reasons which induced him and his fellow-countrymen to go to war. This incident, he said, had convinced him of the necessity for such work as was contemplated in the organization of the Southern Historical Society. He felt that no pains should be spared in gathering up material which would give to their children and to their children's children a clear insight into the origin, rise, and progress of the Southern Confederacy. The *Augusta Chronicle* adds: "In illustration of the fact that truth will triumph, and high purposes be duly admitted, he mentioned the fact that during the presentation of leading characters in a New York theatre, greatly to the delight of the large audience, the man with the 'inevitable cigar' appeared, and the personation was greeted with wildest applause. Next, Gen. Robert E. Lee was as successfully personated as was possible to any man. The recognition was instant, and the applause that greeted the name and personation of the distinguished Southern General shook the building from pit to dome. There was in that fact an omen for the future—a happy omen, he hoped, for the whole country. He, for one, was for the Union, if we could keep it. If there was any secession in the future, it would be on the part of New England. The history of Southern soldiery would be a prouder record than any other the nation could show. It would have to take Lee, Johnson, and Stonewall Jackson as exemplars of military genius, and confess that Southern soldiery was the bravest in the world."

AT the last session of Congress an act was passed directing that a statue of the late Secretary of War, Major General E. A. Rawlins, be procured, for erection at the national capital, and General O. E. Babcock, secretary to President Grant, Alonzo R. Spofford, Congressional librarian, and Edward Clark, architect of the National Capitol buildings, were chosen as a committee, and intrusted with the delicate business of selecting the artist, selecting Mr. J. A. Bailey, of Philadelphia. The statue of General Rawlins, now completed, is seven feet in height, and represents the deceased military chieftain in the full uniform of his rank—a major general of the United States Army. In the right hand the general holds a pair of field-glasses, and the left rests upon the hilt of his sword. The face will be recognized at a glance by any one who knew him in life.

A DESPATCH to the New York Times says: "The officers of the Howard Court of Inquiry give out that the court is likely to conclude its labors much earlier than had been expected. They already contemplate final adjournment within a short time. The impression prevails, from the evidence thus far submitted, that the court will decide that Gen. Howard is not personally responsible for the wrongful acts of a few of the subordinates who made default, and that personally he is free from blame."

ORDERS have been given for the *Pensacola*, bearing the flag of rear-admiral, to proceed to San Francisco, where she is to receive the new boilers about ready for her. Rear-Admiral Almy, on reaching the limits of the North Pacific station, is to regard himself as the commanding officer of the naval force on that station, in the place of Rear-Admiral Pennock, transferred to the Asiatic station. This leaves the force on the South Pacific station in charge, for the present, of the senior commanding officer thereon. Should the *Pensacola* not have left for San Francisco before these new orders reach her, she can scarcely be expected to arrive before the 1st to the 10th of June. She was at Callao on March 14.



## CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications published under this head. His purpose is to allow the largest freedom of discussion consistent with propriety and good feeling.

## LINES ON CONFEDERATE CURRENCY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: For "the Poet's Corner" of the JOURNAL, I send the following lines. They were composed in May, 1865, by a Confederate officer who had served on the Staff of General S. D. Lee, and was then on parole in Richmond, Va., and were presented to me last summer by a young lady of that city, who had saved some of the C. S. "promises to pay," and, at my request, kindly appended "The Lament" to a ten-dollar "grey back," as an appropriate accompaniment. I do not know that they have ever been printed, and, if not, have no doubt that they may prove interesting to many of your readers who helped to fell "the storm-cradled nation."

HENRY CLAY COCHRANE.

U. S. NAVAL ACADEMY, March 20, 1874.

Representing nothing on God's earth now,  
And naught in the waters below it;  
As the pledge of a nation that is dead and gone,  
Keep it, dear friend, and show it.

Show it to those who will lend an ear  
To the tale that this paper can tell,  
Of liberty born of the patriot's dream:  
Of the storm-cradled nation that fell.

Too poor to possess the precious ores,  
And too much of a stranger to borrow;  
We issued to-day our promise to pay,  
And hoped to redeem on the morrow.

The days rolled on, and weeks became years;  
But our coffers were empty still;  
Coin was so rare that the treasury quaked  
If a dollar should drop in the till.

But the faith that was in us was strong indeed,  
And our poverty well we discerned,  
And these little checks represented the pay  
That our suffering volunteers earned.

We knew it had hardly a value in gold,  
Yet as gold our soldiers received it—  
It gazed in our eyes with a promise to pay,  
And each patriot soldier received it.

But our boys thought little of price or pay,  
Or of bills that were over due—  
We knew if it bought us our bread to-day  
It was the best our poor country could do.

Keep it; it tells our history all over,  
From the birth of its dream to the last;  
Modest, and born of the angel hope,  
Like the hope of success, it passed.

T. A. J., OF LA.

POWHTAN HOTEL, RICHMOND, 1865.

## THE LAST ARMY BILL.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: The Army bill laid before the House annihilates regiments, and, without a tear or monument, buries glories won at the cannon's mouth; it tears officers from the dearest associations of a life time, and banishes them amidst antagonistic tradition and uncongenial duties; it deprives officers of some of the rewards of years of existence as completely as would the no less "deep damnation of their taking off;" it assumes the falsity of the maxim that any organization is faulty that does not secure the maximum number of combatants to the minimum of non-combatants; it—but why trouble ourselves with completing the list of things done by it which ought not to be done at all. In all that affects the line the bill must be executed with a comparatively vengeful temper and iron hand. But if there is any bureaucrat disturbed in the sweet beauties of his vested rights, we are unable to name him. Even the slight changes in the bureaus which loom up among the possibilities under this bill do not adversely affect any of the present incumbents. The hands of the present majors in the Adjutant-General's Department may be smilingly rubbed when you say there shall be no new ones for years. Such an assertion merely affects promotion in the line, from which any new majors must come. No surplus staff officers have to be retired or go out with a year's pay, or look hopelessly into the blank future for promotion on account of the consolidation of the Pay and Commissary Departments, as proposed by "American Citizen;" or of these two with the Quartermaster's Department and the Inspector-General's, with the Adjutant-General's Department, as proposed by many. The Engineers and the Ordnance still retain their flabby bulk. It is true that the bill seems to recognize the possibility of a line officer being inducted into the arcana of staff duty, and yet not become too sacred to associate again with his quondam comrades. After the last ten years' struggle of the line to be recognized as something more than mere "hewers of wood and drawers of water" in the military hierarchy, less than this could hardly have been expected. But what a sop to throw this Cerberus!

The past has shown how steadily military legislation can favor our bureaucracy. Why should not the future? The qualities which make a Congressman do not insure full knowledge of military matters; but being a Congressman he must vote upon them, and the so-called military gentlemen resident in Washington are his natural advisers—so natural that it is said on good authority that nobody else must talk or write, or send petitions to him, on such subjects (*vide* Constitution U. S.). So these gentlemen are clothed with more than their habitual powers, for there can be no opposition to their advice, and as each of them has an iron of his own in the fire, there is no time to look after such insignificant appendages to the farthest

verge of an army as the things called infantry, cavalry and artillery. These gentlemen have said that each soldier costs over \$1,000 a year, so Congress sweeps away 5,000 of them (not those attached to bureaus); this would save enough according to the calculation, but for fear of some slight error, it is proposed to murder a few unimportant organizations stationed—well, anywhere but in Washington. As to staff and line, fish must be made of one and flesh of the other. There is nothing at all surprising in this. But with a proper appreciation of what our military peace establishment ought to be, it would be far wiser and more economical to muster out one half of the officers in every branch of the Army to-morrow than to disband a single regiment of the line.

B. J. LA BALC.

## A MILITARY HISTORY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: I desire through your columns to call the attention of the public to the manner in which a large class of its servants, the officers of the U. S. Army, have been treated by the Congress of the United States, and leave it to the people to decide whether the treatment has been fair and just. I propose to recount the story of a young man, who accepted an appointment in the Army in 1861, in one of the nine regiments of infantry raised under the proclamation of President Lincoln. The young man was a student in college, in the last year of his collegiate course, intending to follow the profession of law, after graduation. Just two months before his career as a student would have ended, the war broke out, volunteers were called for, and he, urged by patriotism alone and a desire to assist in the preservation of the Union, enlisted as a soldier, in the first regiment from his native State. He went to Washington, crossed the Potomac with his regiment and became a part of the Army under command of General McDowell. Finding that, contrary to the general impression, the war would last longer than ninety days, he accepted an appointment in one of the regiments raised by President Lincoln, knowing that unless Congress approved the President's action, the force thus raised would be no integral part of the Regular Army. Congress approved the action; but provided for the muster out of these troops, one year after the close of the war, at the discretion of the President. The young officer followed the fortunes of his regiment during the war, rose to a captaincy in 1864, and waited for the time prescribed, one year after the close of the war, either for his discharge or to renew his contract with the Government and become a part of the peace establishment of the U. S. Army. The time came in 1866, Congress elected to fix these new regiments in an altered shape upon the permanent organization of the U. S. Army. Now the officer was called upon to choose between two careers, a civil and a military one. He thought of the five long years lost to him in civil life, and the impossibility of catching up with those who had been his classmates in college five years before. He read the title of the act establishing the peace basis of the Army. He thought of the four years of war service and one of peace, of the rank he had won, a captaincy at twenty-one. He looked at the Army Register and saw that the prospects of advancement were excellent for one so young. His mind was made up, he determined in good faith to follow the drum. He thought he had contracted with the Government and had secured a position, which would never be assailed by the breaths of politics. He believed the Government had pledged its faith not to interfere with or alter the status of the Army. These thoughts decided his mind. Farewell to boyhood's hopes and dreams of a place upon the Supreme Bench of the United States; the pomp and circumstance of glorious war, and an honest belief in the pledges of the Government he had helped to save, made him cast his lot in Army life. Pictures of silver leaves, of gold leaves, of eagles, and even of stars to be won, before his eyes grew dim and his hair became grey, floated through his mind. He thought of one who, like him, a captain at twenty-one, rose to bear the marshal's baton in France. Vain dreams! Vain hopes! What is the result? Where is the young officer to-day? I look at the Army Register and read his name, a captain still, as he was ten years ago. The youth rose to a captaincy in three years. Ten years a captain, and more than likely his steps will be feeble, his hand trembling before the long years shall have passed, which will bring him his next step forward. Well may he think now. Farewell golden leaves, eagles, and bright stars, because he could not reach them if he lived twice three score and ten years.

Why is this? What has wrought this change? The answer is ready. The nation through its representatives in 1869, deliberately broke its pledged faith. Three years only before in 1866 the pledge was made, the contract sealed. In 1869 twenty regiments of the line were wiped out of existence, two-fifths of the entire infantry. This delayed promotion nearly five years. Our young captain from 1869 to 1874, has risen only ten files. And now this year again, it is proposed deliberately to cut off one-fifth of the three-fifths remaining in the infantry from the reduction of 1869. This will again act just as it did in 1869, stop promotion for another term of five years. Now let us see how our officer will be affected. We will say he has now risen to be the 70th captain of infantry. In five more years he will be the 60th, and then promotion will have begun normally once more. Above him there will be twenty colonels, twenty lieutenant-colonels, and twenty majors, sixty officers in all, all of whom will have to pass away before he can reach his majority. How long this will take, the reader can answer as well as I. It may be in fifteen years, but will be more likely in twenty years. Thus at the mature age of fifty-six years, after thirty-eight years of service, my young friend, you can wear your double-breasted coat with eighteen buttons. Now after an officer has been twenty years in

service, rising toward a majority, he receives just as much pay as he can ever receive until he gets his promotion. No increase will gladden this officer's heart during the last eighteen years of his service as a captain. Young officers of the Army beware how you marry and raise children, for your sons and daughters will be grown up men and women, ere your pay shall have increased, by promotion, to meet your growing expenses.

Again, since our young captain selected his profession, has he any certainty whatever that he will remain in service during these reductions, which seem to be in order periodically? None whatever. He may now be compelled, after thirteen years of continuous service, to change his calling upon a moment's notice, and perhaps a year's pay.

I recollect well—I think it was a Massachusetts politician who said it—that he could find plenty of men who would be glad to fill these positions for forty dollars a month, or some such small sum. What sort of officers would they be? Is training, experience, nothing? I am glad to answer this by saying that it was not a trained officer, an experienced soldier, a professional soldier who was bottled up during the late war, but perhaps one of the very kind whom it would be bad economy to hire as a partisan soldier at any price, however low.

The Army echoes the cry with one voice. For God's sake let us alone. Let us have peace. We have been faithful in the past; we shall be in the future. We have had pride, and *esprit de corps*. Legislation is destroying them both. The time was when the nation regretted that it had so few professional soldiers. Does any one desire to see that time recur again? An honorable gentleman replies, "We are a nation of soldiers." A professional soldier thinks, "Yes, an armed mob, which it will take long months to discipline and make soldiers of." Courage, patriotism, and levees in mass are a resort which can save no country which engages in war against regular soldiery. History will show this.

To sum up, the question for each one to answer is this: Is it right and just to treat the officers of the Army as in the case I have described? Recollect this case is but one in a thousand. Do the people of the country demand that their representatives in Congress shall act thus unfairly, if not dishonestly, destroying that which is taken away from the Army, and disorganizing and demoralizing that which, in their graciousness, they permit to remain?

Again I put the question, have the people, your masters, ever yet told you to do what has been done, or what you propose now to do? The overwhelming answer will be no! Your duty is to reform abuses, and see that that which the nation has administered properly and economically, not mutilated and ruined.

## THE RANK AND FILE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: Presuming on your good nature and the freedom of discussion permitted in your JOURNAL, I beg leave to be allowed through your columns to ventilate my views of things in general pertaining to our Army. Opinions or suggestions coming from so obscure a source as one of the rank and file, may receive but little attention, and I shall not be grievously disappointed if they do not result in any good to the service.

There are defects in our service, and really serious ones, but it is also plain to all soldiers who have served any length of time, that the Army has of late received an amount of attention from the Government, which indicates that the well being of the rank and file is carefully considered at Washington. The act of May 15, 1872, has inspired the Army with feelings of heartfelt gratitude towards our benevolent Vice-President. The improvement in our uniform, which is now all that could be desired, and the act creating the grade of commissary sergeants, also merit our gratitude. The position of commissary sergeant, like the marshal's baton which every French soldier is supposed to carry in knapsack, will be a strong inducement to retain in the service intelligent and meritorious non-commissioned officers. Having enumerated the benefits we have lately received, for which we are truly grateful, I will, with your kind permission, point out some defects at present existing in our service, and endeavor, according to my light, to suggest remedies therefor. In the first place, the position of the non-commissioned officer is not at all what it should be; it is not made sufficiently desirable or respectable; and in this particular we are far behind all other armies. A non-commissioned officer in our service does not receive any notable increase of pay over that of a private soldier; he has only the same allowances, lives in the same squad-room, eats at the same mess-tables, except in some rare instances has to do the same work, and in almost every particular, is precisely on the same footing. Moreover, the position is precarious, held at the caprice of the company commander for the time being. The consequence is, that he finds it in his interest to cultivate the popularity of all the hard cases in his company, for such men, as a general thing, form the public opinion of the company, and to gain their good will and approval, is considered of consequence in companies where discipline is lax. God help the unfortunate that presumes to do his duty in the least particular, and if he don't sanction and applaud all the indecencies and irregularities of the hard cases aforesaid, he becomes instantly unpopular, and he is subjected to all manner of annoyances; and if he finally resorts to energetic measures to suppress these annoyances, the company commander receives a complaint that such and such non-commissioned officer, "can't get along with the men, they don't like him," etc. If the company commander is a good natured easy sort of a man, and one who thinks that the easiest way is the best, as is frequently the case, the poor corporal or



sergeant, who, with the good of the service and the preservation of good order in his squad-room, or detail, at heart, and who has been actuated by the purest motives, is notified to amend his ways and not to be too particular, and if he resents the annoyances he has been subjected to, the hard cases aforesaid, in vulgar parlance, "put up a job on him," sometimes with the assistance or connivance of other non-commissioned officers, who are desirous of being thought good fellows, and who thus debase their positions to court popularity. If he is not reduced, he gradually sees the supposed error of his ways, and becomes indifferent and careless, relapses into a mere nonentity, a lay figure, and if he wants to keep the position, will rather do the work he is ordered to superintend, himself, than order a private soldier to do it. This, Mr. Editor, is not a highly colored picture, but it is, alas! more or less true of the whole service, and what I relate I have witnessed. The discipline of our Army cannot be properly enforced unless our non-commissioned officers are respected, and sustained in all lawful measures by their officers, and their zeal and good conduct recognized and applauded. I would propose a slight increase of pay, and where it is possible, a separate room to live in. They should be compelled to rely upon each other for companionship and amusement, and the almost incessant skylarking and card-playing with private soldiers, and the keeping of faro-banks and other games of chance, by prominent non-commissioned officers, should be discontinued, for it is, I assure you, the rule and not the exception. A great number of the abuses above mentioned, seldom or never come under the cognizance of officers, and they are, in a great many instances, as ignorant of barrack-life as any outsider, not through any fault of theirs, I must allow, but because it has become customary for them to pay their visits to the quarters of enlisted men, only at stated intervals, and of course everything is prepared for their visit; the unsightly things are hidden or gracefully covered with a blanket. These abuses have become so ingrained in our service, and so essentially a part of our being, that nothing less than a combined and general movement of our officers, can effect an improvement.

By a late act of Congress, the appointment of men known to be addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors to the position of commissioned officers is provided against. Why not apply this rule to the appointment of non-commissioned officers, and cut off from positions of authority men known to be drunkards? More than one-half the evils of our service are caused by intemperance, which, alas! is only too prevalent, all other assertions to the contrary. When the non-commissioned officers of a company are drunkards, and take the lead in all manner of debaucheries, the men will invariably follow in their footsteps. In view of these circumstances, which must appear only too true to any officer who has been serving in the vicinity of a town or city, great care should be exercised in making such appointments, and men known to be strictly sober should have the preference. Let the position be the reward for strict temperance and close attention to duty; and these qualities are generally coupled with ability, for the man that can govern his own appetite must surely possess force and ability.

There is another defect to which I would draw your attention, and that is the lack of theoretical instruction in tactics possessed by our non-commissioned officers. There appears to be no attention paid nowadays to such things. Recitations of tactics are spoken of now only traditionally, as something that prevailed in the dim past. I have worn chevrons four years and a half, and have only a faint recollection of attending two such recitations. The idea has become obsolete—something to be joked about and ridiculed as an old foggy institution. Drill is travelling the same road, and will shortly cease—at least, such is the case at frontier posts and in the cavalry arm of the service, to which the writer belongs. The time that should be devoted to drill is occupied in fatigue duty, etc., and we are better navvies than soldiers. The use of the sabre, in which a cavalryman should be proficient, is a lost art.

In most European armies great attention is given to the education of their soldiers, who are afforded numberless facilities for self improvement. Schools are established, and in some instances attendance is made compulsory. They are furnished with libraries, and have the entry of all the museums and lecture-rooms in their vicinity; or, at least, so I have been informed by men who have served in some of the European armies. Now, during my ten years service in the United States Army (during which time I have been as much as three consecutive years at one post—a large post at that), I have not seen any sign of that benefactor of the human race, "the schoolmaster," nor have I seen any effort made to improve the mind of the poor soldier, with the exception of the distribution of tracts by the chaplain. True, we have a post library of about two score volumes, mostly the gratuitous offerings of our officers, who are really and truly as good a lot of men as can be found elsewhere in the Army. I have read the whole collection through four times, down to the covers, and intend to take a new start in a few days. This slight oasis in our intellectual existence is now falling into the sere and yellow leaf, and will gradually die a natural death, unless it is resuscitated by the Post Council of Administration. Now, what I would propose is that our beneficent Uncle Sam would establish a school at every permanent post of not less than two companies, which is about the average, and appoint schoolmasters, with the pay and rank of a band leader, which is, I believe, \$75 a month, and have a room sufficiently large to accommodate from 75 to 100 men set apart for a school-room. The books, slates, etc., could be purchased out of an appropriation from the post fund—at least such as are needed for the elementary classes. Men desiring to study the higher branches would, no doubt, readily purchase their own text-books. No fear need be entertained as to the success of such a measure, and the benefit conferred by such [would be incalculable; the Government itself

would be the gainer thereby, the tone of the Army would be improved, desertions would not be so plentiful, and the prospect of obtaining an education would alone be a strong inducement to attract good men to the flag.

X BARRES.

#### CORPORAL CHEEKS OF THE MARINES ON THE NEW UNIFORM.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: A new era is upon us and our gallant, but credulous corps is at last aroused from its time honored lethargy. We are to have a new uniform!

And to prevent all misapprehension on the part of the general public, it may be confidently stated at the outset that from all we can learn at headquarters, this new garb will be no ordinary Cheap John, Original Jacobs affair; but a most gay and gorgeous costume, well worthy of the gigantically microscopic brains of its originators—a dress, in short, which in the classic language of the gifted young men who conceived the project, "will elicit general admiration and give greatest satisfaction in the matter of neatness, elegance, comfort, and economy."

We have not been able, as yet, to learn the names of the members of the board, but the General's cook informed the officer's waiter that the board itself would probably consist of Colonel Nincompoop, Major Goose-neck, and Captain Leatherhead, with First Lieutenant Popinjay, as recorder.

At headquarters the excitement is intense, and it is rumored that the General has been unable to sleep for a week, while the commanding officer of the garrison is so much excited that he actually comes to the post from his residence, three miles off, at least once every two days!

Telegrams have been sent to Starkey and Co. of London, Carpenter, of Philadelphia, Linthicum, and St. John, of New York, and others, and the future is pregnant with momentous events.

The honor of the corps is at stake, for we have not had a new uniform since 1859, and the argument for a change is therefore irresistible.

Telegrams are constantly received from all parts of the world beseeching the President to allow nothing rash to be done, and thus, by exciting envy, involve the country in a dreadful war with the nations of Europe. The Royal Marines at Chatham, Portsmouth, Plymouth, and Woolwich, are in a state of unutterable woe, and Bismarck's own regiment of Cuirassiers actually turned pale when the fearful news reached them!

His Holiness, the Pope, having some time since disbanded the Noble Guard, takes the matter quite philosophically; but the Emperor of China and the newly elected king of the Sandwich Islands are in a disastrous state of funk!

The few miserable obstructionists and radicals of the corps, who persist in asserting that what we need most at the present time is not a new tailor, but a new leader, a new life, a new organization, a higher standard of education and a better show for men of brains—are in a wretched and desponding minority. We learn that the board will commence its session very soon. To-day a magnificent demonstration was made. The gallant man milliners and embryo tailors who have brought about this prodigious excitement formed in procession and marched to headquarters to the inspiring strains of

"I want to be a General  
And with the Generals stand,"

played by the Marine band, while a tailor's goose and a pair of shears were carried by Lieutenant Popinjay at the head of the column.

The General received the delegation most graciously, and being carefully supported on his right by Colonel Nincompoop and on the left by Major Goose-neck, was heard to murmur in response to the cheers of the crowd that he never felt better in his life.

The air is filled with the most exciting rumors. Colonel Nincompoop was to-day overheard to observe to Captain Leatherhead that the State Department had received despatches from all parts of the civilized and uncivilized world, stating the excitement to be intense, and advising the board to proceed very cautiously so as not to excite the envy and jealousy of foreign powers, and thus involve the coming generation in direful wars and untold misery!

Captain Leatherhead also stated in confidence to Lieutenant Popinjay, who told it to the orderly sergeant, that "a radical change in the uniform is neither expected nor wished, as in most respects it is better than any now in use."

We have heard of several suggestions as emanating from Lieutenant Popinjay and Captain Leatherhead, some of them are to this effect:

"Staff and field officers and company officers stationed in Washington will wear yellow silk dressing gowns," yellow being the imperial color of China. This is doubtless intended as a graceful compliment to the present policy pursued at headquarters, which having been modelled upon that of the Chinese Empire is, of course, highly liberal and progressive.

If the General approves the action of the board the corps will then respectfully request him to wear on the next occasion when he reviews the troops, a yellow mandarin petticoat flowered with gold, blue spectacles, green silk poke bonnet with ostrich plume, and to carry a fan, while his orderly will hold a red silk umbrella over his head.

The originators of the ideas of a new uniform will wear two inches below the ornamental buttons on the back of their coats, a large brass plate on which shall be inscribed a history of their services against the enemy during the late war. In the event of this plate striking the eye as unpleasantly blank, it should be relieved by a shield sanguine, emblazoned with a pair of shears

argent surmounted by a tailor's goose proper with the legend *fesse*.

"We study to please."

First and second lieutenants to wear green silk dressing downs and to use, when "on duty," no meerschams but those of Kaldenberg, to be fined fifty cents for every patch known to be worn on the seat of the trousers, and to be prohibited forever from purchasing baby wagons or clandestinely milking the colonel's cows.

Malcontents at a distance and especially those stationed in California [where greenbacks are at a discount and clothes at a premium], are to go in mourning, but to be sternly forbidden to appear blue on parade or any other occasion, even when the new tailors bills come in. More anon.

CORPORAL CHEEKS.

MARINE BARRACKS, WASHINGTON, April 1, 1874.

#### VADE MECUM FOR THE TAXIDERMIST.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: Your readers will perhaps remember that last year the appearance of Dr. Coues' "Key to North American Birds" was duly chronicled in your JOURNAL, with a special recommendation in regard to its fitness as a text-book for those of our Army friends interested in ornithological study. We are now again called upon to notice the advent of another work bearing on the same subject, from the same indefatigable pen. We allude to a new treatise just published by the Naturalists' Agency, Salem, Mass., entitled, "Field Ornithology, comprising a Manual of Instruction in collecting, preparing, and preserving Birds." Having gone carefully over this little book, we are prepared to state it is without doubt the very best of the kind ever published, and in this statement we are borne out by the experience of many of our taxidermic friends as well as by our own experience. Many of the points are to us entirely new and most valuable, and will be found to work well upon trial. We cannot too highly commend the unselfish spirit of Doctor Coues, in revealing what have been considered as "trade secrets" by most of the taxidermists of the present day—secrets only acquired after years of actual experience and toilsome labor. As to the scope of the work, we quote as follows:

"This manual takes the student into the field and tells him all about practical ornithology, how to shoot, skin, and stuff birds; how to equip himself most conveniently and effectively; how to acquire woodcraft and qualify himself to be a good working ornithologist. Avoiding all technicalities, it tells him in familiar style all he wants to know about the matter; it is full of the most useful practical directions and suggestions for field work, covering the whole ground, and treating of a wider range of topics than have before been presented in this connection. The portion on Taxidermy is particularly minute and detailed in its accounts of the manipulations, which enable one to make the greatest number of skins in the best manner and shortest time; how to pack, transport, and preserve them, and how to take care of the cabinet. With this work in hand no one need hesitate to undertake the business of collecting for want of knowing how to begin, nor for fear of being unsuccessful. It also treats fully of the collection of nests and eggs, and of various collateral matters. The student will find himself taught everything he need know, from the cleansing of a soiled feather or mending of a broken egg, up to the general qualifications for success. The check list of birds which is appended gives the common and scientific names of all the species and varieties of birds known to inhabit North America, arranged in a generally accepted sequence, named in accordance with the "Key," and so printed on only one side of the page as to be susceptible of use in neatly labelling collections. For this purpose the list is also issued as a separate pamphlet. The wide space left in the pages also renders the list particularly useful as a means of recording memoranda, or even extended observations, on any of the species. We are assured of the reliability of the nomenclature." We can say in conclusion that had we possessed this book in our last few years' work, much useless waste of time and labor had been spared us. We consider it a credit to its author and publisher, and feel sure that the low price at which it is sold will commend it most favorably to those of the Army interested in practical ornithology. It has already been adopted as a text-book by the exploring expeditions of the western territories, and we think it should be placed in the supply list of books furnished to medical officers of the Army by the Surgeon General's office, more especially as these officers are frequently obliged to do Natural History work. Yours, etc.,

MEDICUS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 7, 1874.

#### THE NEW MARINE UNIFORM.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: Having learned from the columns of "the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL," that a board is about to convene in Washington, at an early date, for the purpose of revising and improving the uniform now in use by the officers of the U. S. Marine Corps, allow me to state that I have been creditably informed that Lieutenant Bradford has lately brought from Europe some rare samples of uniform, neat and elegant. I also understand that Lieutenant Bradford has forwarded his samples to Washington for the action of the board, and "all the officers of the Marine corps who have seen these beautiful articles speak of them in the highest terms of commendation. The board do not propose a radical change, but merely an improvement in the full dress uniform.

EXCLUSIOR.



## THE NATIONAL GUARD.

**SEVENTH INFANTRY.**—The bill now before the Legislature granting a portion of Hamilton Square for the erection of an armory for this command has finally passed the Senate, and we trust some definite settlement will soon be reached regarding this long struggle for an armory. While we object to special legislation of this kind for the National Guard, still we see no other method of properly providing the city organizations with suitable drill-rooms. The present system of providing armories for the National Guard, as pursued by the Board of Supervisors, is not only costly to the taxpayers but by no means advantageous to the troops. The Seventh has cost the city and county comparatively nothing for armory rentals, the building which it now occupies being city property. The solid marchings of the men on the top floor or drill-room has greatly weakened the building, so that for the past two years it has not been considered safe for drills by wing or regiment. The movements of the regiment therefore have been confined to the School of the Company, the only practical drill by battalion taking place during the spring on Tompkins Square or elsewhere out of doors. The urgent necessity for a proper drill-room for the regiment is, therefore, obvious, if the regiment is expected to sustain its reputation for drill and discipline. The financial condition of the regiment, despite the times, is exceedingly gratifying, and at the last meeting of the Board of Officers many thousands of dollars was voted to be paid out of the treasury for regimental purposes. Land has been purchased at Creedmoor for the erection of suitable quarters for the members during the season of rifle practice. The space purchased is 100 by 200 feet, or eight city lots in extent, located immediately on the border of the range, fronting the range, and running back along the main road which leads from the railroad. The plans for the building provide adequate accommodation for the men, the first floor being divided into meeting and reception rooms, etc. The upper floor will be arranged as a dormitory for the men when camping out, "indoors," during the exciting season of rifle practice at Creedmoor. The house will be provided with a verandah commanding a full view of the range, and in time will be fitted up in handsome style and provided with every comfort for the men. The sum of \$5,000 has been devoted at present to this purpose, but as time progresses more money will be devoted to fitting up this suburban residence of the regiment.

The Board of Officers has voted the sum of \$7,000 for providing new uniforms for the members of the band of the regiment. This will be at the rate of about \$155 per man for uniforms and equipments, which ought to and undoubtedly will furnish one of the handsomest band uniforms in the country. It is expected the band will make its first public appearance in this gorgeous uniform next month, on the occasion of the parade to unveil the Seventh regiment monument at Central Park. This monument, by the way, after years of vexatious delays and drawbacks, is at last to be completed and placed in position. It was originally to cost \$60,000, about one third of which amount was to have been expended in an elaborate base. The undertaking, however, was found too burdensome for the regiment, and for years the monument fund has been constantly before the old and new members of the regiment. Since the management of this fund has been placed into new and more active hands some real progress has been shown. The fund has been closed, and every matter arranged for the fulfillment of the original project, but on a much reduced scale. The bronze statue, heretofore described in these columns, designed by Mr. J. Q. A. Ward, the well-known artist, cost \$23,000, and the base \$13,000, making the total cost of the monument \$36,000, instead of \$60,000 as originally proposed. These amounts have been paid, and preparations are now in progress towards a formal unveiling of the monument next month by the regiment, the date for which will be announced in a short time. The Seventh, it will be observed from this, still maintains its standard for financial as well as military solidity, and after these expenditures, in cash, has still a balance of some \$8,000 in the regimental treasury, and more constantly pouring in from the regiment.

**TWENTY-THIRD INFANTRY.**—The Boston folks are already on the look out for the visit of Brooklyn's favorite command. The *Boston Globe* says: "Our friends of the Charlestown District will certainly be pleased to learn definitely that 'the glorious seventeenth' of June will not pass by, this year, without at least one brilliant demonstration; and in this satisfaction the military element of the city will share in reading the announcement that one of the 'crack' regiments of the city of Brooklyn—the Twenty-third—proposes to visit Boston on that day. The Twenty-third's members have many

personal friends in this city, and they will, no doubt, see to it that a worthy reception is given to the visitors. The members of the regiment have an enviable reputation for gentlemanly as well as soldierly bearing, and may count upon a cordial personal, as well as befitting official, welcome. They propose to be absent from Brooklyn for three days, by which arrangement they will be able to spend two full days here. They will come with a view to joining in whatever public parade there may be on the part of our citizens or authorities in honor of the anniversary. No definite arrangements regarding details have yet been made, but these will be announced in due season." The *Boston Herald* states that "the Twenty-third Infantry, of New York, will visit this city on the 17th of June, and arrangements are being made to give them a cordial welcome. The companies located in Charlestown will perform escort duty for the visitors, and a grand display is promised. The Twenty-third is being drilled up for the event, and they intend to make an attractive appearance."

The Twenty-third, however, as far as we can ascertain has not yet decided in the matter. Our advice, however, would be to stay at home. Charlestown and Boston would undoubtedly give the regiment a warm welcome, for the hospitality of the people of New England is proverbial. Excursions of this character never pay, and in fact are demoralizing. They consist of sleepless nights, long marches, and a general wear and tear on the health of the members. And all this is called pleasure! Let the regiment wait a while. It has existed and prospered without indulging in these military sprees, and in its present condition it would be far better for the regiment to keep quiet until next season, and then arrange for a week's encampment on the Island. It is far better for the members to save their money until they can enjoy it profitably. There is a disposition on the part of the State to order the troops into camp, and this may be accomplished next year. By that time the Twenty-third, with its 600 men, will be in good condition, and ready for the service.

**THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.**—The twenty-fifth regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Rifle Association, was held at the office of the Secretary, Colonel Gildersleeve, on the 7th of April; present, Messrs. Church, Shaler, Woodward, McMahon, Gildersleeve, Wingate, Smith and Casey. In addition to the usual routine business, the range committee reported that a gang of thirty men were now at work on the range, and that they expected to have it in order for use by the 1st of May, when proper announcement of the fact will be made. The question of introducing the season with a spring match was referred to the Executive Committee with power. The Treasurer reported a balance of nearly \$600 on hand, all of which will be required to complete the work now in progress at Creedmoor. The Secretary presented a circular which was prepared for each director to sign and send to his friends, urging them to join the association as life members. It is to be hoped that the members of the association will interest themselves in this movement, and apply to the Secretary, Colonel Gildersleeve, No. 99 Nassau street for copies to send to their friends also. Their interest in the growth of the rifle association is quite as great as that of the directors, and they can by a little individual effort do much to increase the membership. Company I, of the Seventh regiment, Captain Casey, have just joined the association in a body, and it is to be hoped that other companies and regiments of the National Guard will follow suit. There is every prospect of a most lively competition the coming season, and the directors are anxious to put the association in a position to meet every call upon it, and if possible procure the means to fence the range at Creedmoor, and put up a building for the accommodation of members. Each member of the association should constitute himself a recruiting officer to aid in accomplishing this purpose.

**TWELFTH INFANTRY.**—This regiment, Colonel John Ward, (except band) will parade for drill, in Chasseur uniform, at the State Arsenal, April 16. Assembly at 8 o'clock p. m. The rifle range established by the commissioned officers of the regiment being entirely finished and ready for use, members will be permitted to practice with ball cartridge, under the following rules:

I.—Commandants of companies will prepare a roll of members who have in the candle practice extinguished three candles in five shots, at a distance of three feet.

The men so selected will qualify before a field officer of the regiment, who will be in attendance at the armory, for that purpose, on Wednesday evening of each week, and will require at least the same proficiency.

II.—On the certificate of a field officer, the quartermaster will issue the requisite ammunition, and the adjutant will assign the evenings for practice, on requisition of the commandants of companies.

III.—All practice shall be by squads, in charge of a commissioned officer, who will keep proper scores of the

practice, and make a return of the same to the headquarters of the regiment.

IV.—Any disobedience of the orders of the officer in charge of the range will debar the offender from further practice.

It is hoped that the efforts of the officers to raise the standard of rifle practice will be met by the rank and file in a hearty spirit of co-operation, and that the increased interest already shown, will still further develop a noble emulation in this most necessary accomplishment of a true soldier.

**FORTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.**—This regiment, Colonel Austen, will parade in dress uniform at the armory on Monday, April 13, for inspection and review by Major-General William H. Morris, Inspector-General of the State. Members not provided with dress uniforms will report in fatigue. Assembly at 8 o'clock p. m. A battalion of the regiment in dress uniform will parade as escort to the Seventy-ninth (Highlanders) regiment on Thursday, April 16. The following details are ordered: Major Lewis R. Stegman, to command battalion; Lieutenant William H. Brownell, acting adjutant; Captain Edwin A. Perry, officer of the day; Lieutenant Edward Lawrence, officer of the guard. Special orders will be issued by Colonel Austen to each company indicating the required detail to perform the necessary escort and guard duty. The detail will report to the acting adjutant at the armory at 7 o'clock p. m. The band and drum corps will report at the same hour. The regiment will assemble at the armory in dress uniform April 23 for street parade with the National Guard organizations of the Eastern District of Brooklyn. Field and staff mounted. Assembly at 7:30 o'clock p. m. Mr. George C. Bradley has been appointed acting paymaster, vice David P. Watkins, promoted to quartermaster.

**TWENTY-EIGHTH (BATTALION) INFANTRY.**—This battalion, Colonel Burger, will assemble in full uniform at Kings county armory April 23 at 7:30 o'clock p. m. for evening parade and review by the city authorities.

**NINETY-SIXTH INFANTRY.**—The proceedings and findings of the General Court-martial, of which Brigadier-General William G. Ward is President, convened to try the field officers of this regiment, have been approved by the First division commander, and the sentence "to be cashiered" in each case has been confirmed. The charges and specifications in these cases are similar in character, and the circumstances which led to the arrest of these officers, are familiar to most of our readers. The difficulties originated in the unwarrantable taking possession of the armory, which had been assigned to the Eleventh Infantry, and the refusal of the Ninety-sixth to vacate when directed by the division commander. Colonel Andrew Stauf, was found guilty of one of the three charges preferred against him, "disobedience of orders" and the specifications thereof. On the other two charges, "conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman," and "disrespect to superior officers" and the specifications thereof; the accused was found not guilty, the demurrer in the instance of the specification of the second charge, being sustained by the court. Lieutenant-Colonel Peter Hemmer was found guilty of "disobedience of orders" and "disrespect to superior officer" and the several specifications, and Major Fred Kloeppel guilty of "disobedience of orders" and "conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman" and the specifications thereof. In approving the proceedings of the court, General Shaler remarks:

That the commanding officer of a regiment in the State military service should so far forget the obligations assumed by him in accepting a commission therein, as not only to disregard the wishes and directions of the civil authorities, but also to willfully disobey the lawful orders of superior military authority, issued in consonance with, and for the enforcement of such wishes and directions, is to be deeply deplored, and the act most severely condemned. Such conduct naturally reflects upon, and degrades the service in the eyes of the community; and to permit it to go unpunished would be next to offering a premium for insubordination, and tend to undermine the very foundation of our military institution. The conclusions of the court in this case are fully warranted by the facts set forth, and however painful the duty of confirming the sentence may be, examples are necessary in order that discipline may be maintained, and that the reliance placed upon the National Guard by law abiding citizens, may not be weakened by repetitions of insubordinate acts of its principal officers. Implicit obedience to orders is the grand principle underlying the whole military structure; without it discipline cannot exist, and the National Guard would be more dangerous to the community than the mobs it may be called upon to disperse. In reviewing the proceedings in this case, the opportunity is taken to impress upon the officers and members of the First division, the importance of this principle, and to caution them against the consequences of disregarding it.

An appeal to the Commander-in-Chief 'will doubtless be made by these officers, all of whom have, through ignorance of their duties as soldiers, fallen into disgrace.

**INSPECTIONS.**—General Morris commenced the inspection of the troops of the Second division on Monday evening, and will continue the ceremonies incident thereto until the end of the month. The Second like the First division makes these occasions the excuse for great festivity, a concert and dancing almost invariably following. This is the main attraction, and has a tendency to draw out the real strength of the various commands. The military exhibitions, however, are rarely



up to the usual standard of the organizations—particularly among the larger commands—the limited space of the drill-rooms and large turnouts generally leading to confusion and carelessness on the part of officers and men.

*Separate Troop Cavalry, Fifth Brigade*, commonly known as the "Ringgold Guard," Captain Sandhuken, paraded at the arsenal, Brooklyn, on Monday evening. The troops presented a remarkably handsome appearance, and paraded over seventy men, all well equipped and attractively uniformed. This troop, without doubt, in appearance is the handsomest cavalry organization in the division; its dark blue uniform and low crowned bearskin hats, with pending scarlet tops, giving the command the look of what cavalymen should be in the militia. There is too much disregard for colors in the cloth and trimmings of uniforms of militia organizations. In fact, in some instances it is difficult to designate from the uniform, etc., the real arm of service. The State regulations are almost wholly disregarded; and, as for the full-dress, there is no end of variety and confusion of colors. The company at the review was steady, and in the "march pass" in platoons of eight, presented good fronts and distances. The few movements in the School of the Company, dismounted, were very satisfactorily performed; the marchings by fours and platoons being well executed. The company, however, did not go beyond its depth in any matter, and the effort even to break by fours from the right to march to the left was accomplished only after some little hesitation. The commander, as a rule, gave his orders distinctly, but in the last movement the command was given in a hesitating and and cautionary manner, and therefore obeyed accordingly. The men were somewhat stiff in their movements, and seem to march under an apparent restraint. In the exercise in the manual of the sabre, which preceded the review, the commandant sometimes used the word "sabre," and at other times "arms," the latter being prescribed in the new tactics for reviews of dismounted cavalry. At the review, however, the commandant very properly said "arms." Still these matters and many others, are unknown to the National Guard cavalry, but the issue of the new cavalry tactics will make them clear. The cavalry and artillery of the National Guard service for years have been grouping in the dark, commanders adopting the most simple methods of instruction, and improvising to no little extent. At the close of the review, General Morris inspected the company in line, single rank, which rank was maintained throughout the drill. General Dakin and staff were present, also General Heath, Colonels Beebe and Wingate of General Woodward's staff, the last officer being present in citizen's dress. After the military movements, the troopers and their friends had a merry dance and real jovial time.

*Thirtieth Infantry*, Lieutenant-Colonel Briggs in command, paraded eight commands of fourteen files, in full-dress, for inspection, at the arsenal, Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening. The line formed an open square, the band and drum corps being in attendance. The arsenal was well filled with spectators, and the greatest interest was manifested in the welfare of the regiment. The formation for the review was executed with bayonets unfixed, and during the ceremony the commanding officer wandered from right to left and displayed throughout the evening a characteristic nervousness. Lieutenant-Colonel Briggs is a student of the Tactics, and is generally very correct in all his movements and commands, but for some reason or other he manifested unusual uneasiness on this evening, and committed, therefore, some few errors of omission. After the battalion had been prepared for review, the bayonets were fixed, and the commanding officer accompanied the reviewing party, as prescribed in the new edition of the Tactics. The reviewing party, in addition to Generals Morris and Heath, comprised General Dakin and staff, Fifth brigade, and several of General Woodward's staff. The men were steady during this inspection in line, and at its termination the battalion was broken into fours for passage in review, forming column by company at the first change of direction, according to the usual plan now followed at these indoor reviews. The battalion commander rather slighted the preparatory commands for the passage in review, but otherwise the passage was very well done, everything considered. One or two of the left companies broke a little, and the alignment of the rear rank and line of file-closers of nearly all the companies was exceedingly poor. The crowded condition of the arsenal, and the little opportunity for drill, offer some excuse for the general condition of the companies, a number of which show decided lack of thorough work on the part of company officers. An inspection in open column of companies followed, the companies occupying a double column across the room. This position looked exceedingly awkward, and seemed unnecessary, as there was room in open column for seven of the companies, and the eighth company could have taken position on the flank of the battalion. The position of the battalion prevented the usual general inspection in column, the companies being merely informally inspected. As the equalization was preserved, it was impossible for the inspecting officer to ascertain the strong and weak companies. During this ceremony we observed many of the men leave the ranks when the battalion was at *In Place—Ready*, and in Company I particularly, ranks were very unsteady. One member we noticed in the centre of the rear rank was going through the bayonet exercise after his own method, pointing his gun at the company in the rear, etc., while another was making what the boys call, a "shinny stick" of his musket. In some instances the command to open cartridge boxes was entirely omitted, and there are many other instances of absence of good instruction and discipline in the men, and want of knowledge on the part of officers. We must confess some little disappointment at the exhibition made by the Thirtieth on this occasion, a regiment, which we would far rather praise than censure any time. It has, however, to-day without exception, the best material in the Second division in its ranks, but it wants adequate quarters for drill and far more care and work on the part of its officers. In the drill which followed, the battalion came near getting very much mixed in several instances, on account of its commander not calculating more closely the space. The fronts for these movements were reduced to eight files, but with the crowd in the room, even this front was found almost too great for the space. In one instance in playing the battalion into close column by division, right in front, the error of the commandant of the First division (B), in commanding *Fours Right*, was followed by every other division commander, completely inverting the position of the battalion. The line was rectified

several times by the captains before the guides were properly posted, this, of course, being an omission of the battalion commander. The drill as a whole, we regret to state, was not up to the old standard of the regiment. A new armory, and a more frequent presence of the regimental commander, General Jourdan, at parades, will raise the spirits of a command, which of all others in Brooklyn, needs and deserves the warmest support of the citizens and authorities. A dance followed the drill.

#### VARIOUS ITEMS.

—The Seventh officers have abolished the sash and adopted the Regulation sword. The regiment will shortly adopt a new full dress hat.

—ADOLPH FINGADO, formerly a captain of volunteers, has been appointed by Colonel Roehr adjutant of the Thirtieth Infantry, vice Karcher, promoted.

—On Saturday evening Brevet Major and Adjutant Fred. J. Karcher was unanimously elected captain of the "Roehr Guard," Company F, Thirtieth-second regiment, vice Knaat, resigned.

—LIEUTENANT-COLONEL RUEBER's Cadets will join in the Williamsburg parade on the 3d inst., taking position in the rear of the Thirtieth-second Infantry. These cadets are deserving the pride of "Dutchtown."

—COLONEL STEPHEN R. SMITH, the well known commander of the famous Connecticut Second, has tendered his resignation. The Second Infantry, and New Haven generally, are "up in arms" about it.

—The Amateur Rifle Club have in consideration the erection of a building at Creedmoor. The club has raised the \$500 to carry out the conditions of the international match. The match, however, will cost some \$500 more.

—CAPTAIN NOAH L. COCHERU, of Company I, Thirtieth, on Tuesday evening was presented with a Regulation Sword and belt, the gift of the company, and the manufacture of Baker and McKenney, New York.

—HOWITZER BATTERY, Eleventh brigade, Second division, will assemble in full-dress uniform at the State Arsenal, Brooklyn, April 17, at 7:15 o'clock A. M., for inspection and review by Brevet Major-General Wm. H. Morris, I. G. S. N. Y.

—The veterans and active members of the Seventh are arranging for the celebration of the semi-centennial anniversary of the regiment on August 25. A conjoint parade of the regiment and Veteran Guard is proposed, also a banquet in the evening.

—The proceedings, findings, and sentences of the First brigade court-martial for the trial of delinquencies and deficiencies of officers in this brigade during the year 1873, and of which Colonel John Ward, Twelfth Infantry, is president, have been approved.

—The Fifty-fifth regiment assembled in fatigue uniform for battalion drill at the State Arsenal on Thursday evening, April 9. Roll-call of companies at 7:30 P. M. The non-commissioned officers will assemble in fatigue uniform for drill and instruction at the regimental armory on Wednesday evenings, April 15 and 22, at 7:30 P. M.

—The Seventy-first's band gave a successful concert at the armory, in aid of the Women's Protective Union, on Friday evening. The Twenty-second's band on Monday evening closed its concert season. A delightful hop followed. The Twenty-third's band on Tuesday evening gave its eighth concert and social hop, which was well attended and enjoyable.

—The National Rifle Association of England has circled the squares of its targets. A circle eighteen inches from the "centre" margin, is termed an "inner," and all outside of this will be considered as "outers." The count hereafter will be outer one, inner two, centre three, bull's-eye four. This, it is claimed, will save the number of ties, a matter which we rather doubt.

—SEPARATE TROOP CAVALRY, Eleventh brigade, Captain Kreuscher, will assemble in fatigue uniform at the armory April 16 at 8 o'clock for drill and instruction, and in full uniform April 21, at 7 o'clock P. M. for inspection and review by General Wm. H. Morris. The troop will also assemble in full uniform, mounted, at the armory, on Thursday, April 23, at 7 o'clock P. M. for evening parade and review by his Honor the Mayor, John W. Hunter, and the Board of Aldermen.

—At the Ferris obsequies, which took place on Monday afternoon, the Ninth paraded ten commands of fourteen files. The "Old Guard" paraded some forty men, and the Washington Gray Troop about equal strength. The latter commanded the cortege, which was under the command of Colonel Braine. Our space will not admit of the details of the funeral, which, aside from its imposing character, was open to some criticism as a ceremony.

—In the Seventy-ninth Infantry Sergeant Howard Lockman has been promoted orderly, vice Antonides; Corporal Freeman Corson, sergeant, vice Lockman; and Private Horace Biell, corporal, vice Corson—all of course subject to the Examining Board. Company H, located at Port Richmond, Staten Island, March 27 elected as first lieutenant, Ira R. Barnber, late second lieutenant Eighth Infantry, vice Robert A. Kelley, resigned; and second lieutenant, John Bevan, Jr., late private Eighth Infantry, vice David Moore, resigned.

—A PROMENADE concert will be given by the Grafulla Seventh regiment band at the Academy of Music April 14 for the benefit of the New York City Mission. The Liederkranz Society and several distinguished artists have volunteered their services, and will take active part in the good work. The members of the Seventh band, it is understood, will make their first appearance in the gorgeous uniform recently adopted, and expect to make a decided sensation. Tickets for this concert may be obtained of Major S. V. R. Cruger, 183 Grand street; Major Jas. E. Montgomery, 74 West Thirty-sixth street, or any of the patronesses, or the board of managers.

—A STATEMENT in a Boston paper led us into error regarding the hat adopted by the line officers of the Ninth Massachusetts. We have since been informed that the officers have not backed down on the heron plume, nor are they thinking of reconsidering the matter of its adoption, for they have already purchased it. Moreover, the hat the officers adopted is in no wise similar to that worn by Colonel Fisk when in Boston. The hat just abandoned, however, was of that pattern, but has been worn ever since the regiment organized, and long before Colonel F. assumed command of the New York Ninth.

—THE PROVIDENCE *Journal* is rather opposed to the former militia bill of Rhode Island which Senator Currey in a speech termed "a slow distilling poison." It said it was neither hawk nor buzzard; expensive without usefulness; a sham which provides for no soldiers, and gives the effectual militia neither countenance nor dollars; also that it proposed to do what it could not accomplish, and the good of an entire remodeling of the system, the mere saving of a large useless expenditure, it ignored. The new bill, however, to which we referred in our last issue will, no doubt, settle this important question in Rhode Island. This bill is based on the excellent Connecticut system, the force to be one brigade.

—THE COMMANDANT of the San Francisco Cadets is not satisfied, and pines for more conquests and glory in the line of his gymnastic drill. This time he really intends to astonish the natives. A San Francisco paper thus announces the project: "Having successfully carried out his project of taking a company of California soldiers through the Eastern cities to challenge comparison in drill, Captain C. E. S. McDonald has now another plan on foot to astonish our staid brethren of the older cities, who will assemble at the grand Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia. Captain McDonald is of opinion that he can teach his system of drill to even the despised red man; and to prove it is willing to take one member from each of the Northern tribes, and give him time to making a band of Indians as prompt and as thorough in the usual military drill as any company with which they may be brought into competition. As soon as the necessary permission has been given by the military authorities,

application will be made to dispose of the Indian recruits in some convenient location near the city, and the young Indians will be brought here and put under a course of instruction. The idea is a novel one, and with Captain McDonald's energy to force the matter to a proper conclusion, can be made to attract a great deal of attention. It is to be hoped that the necessary permission will be given, and that we may be able to send a delegation that will cause the visitors to the Centennial Exhibition to stand back amazed." Now look out for a sensation! What's the next movement among the military gymnasts?

**MASSACHUSETTS.**—The military organizations of this State, as gathered from the report of Adjutant-General Cunningham for 1873, is one division of three brigades, as follows: First brigade—First battalion light artillery, two batteries, Boston; First battalion Cavalry, four companies, Boston; First regiment Infantry, ten companies—seven companies in Boston, one in Roxbury, one in Newton, and one in Chelsea; Third regiment Infantry, eleven companies, located in various cities and towns outside of Boston; Ninth regiment Infantry, ten companies, all in Boston proper; First battalion Infantry (now Fourth), four companies, all in Boston; Second battalion Infantry, two companies, one in Boston, and one in New Bedford. Total, two batteries, four companies cavalry, and thirty-seven companies of infantry. Second brigade: Fifth regiment Infantry, ten companies, scattered; Sixth regiment Infantry, ten companies, scattered; Eighth regiment Infantry, ten companies, scattered; Second battalion Artillery, two companies; one unattached company of cavalry. Total, thirty companies of infantry, two batteries, and one company cavalry. Third brigade: Second regiment Infantry, ten companies, scattered; Tenth regiment Infantry, ten companies; Fifth battery light artillery. Total, twenty companies of infantry, one battery. There is also one company of Cadets in Boston and one in Salem. The division which is commanded by Major-General Ben. F. Butler, comprises, therefore, eighty-nine companies of infantry, five batteries, and five companies of cavalry. At the May inspection, the division mustered 4,587 present, 1,338 absent, total 5,945. The average attendance at the five days' State encampment was 4,631, showing conclusively the interest taken in encampments by the men. Adjutant-General Cunningham in his report says:

In my judgment, the encampment of the First brigade was the most successful one the organization has had since the war. An evil particularly noticeable during the camp of the Second brigade, was the large number of enlisted men straggling out of camp, hanging about the railroad depot, hotel and stores, and seen on the highways. In the First brigade, the Third regiment furnished most of this class of persons. It may be remedied in a great degree, by the enforcement of orders prohibiting any officer or enlisted man leaving the camp grounds without a pass approved by the brigade commander. Troops being placed in camp for the purpose of instruction, at great expense to the State, should be confined to the duties imposed upon them, the most urgent reasons only being received for the approval of passes beyond the limits of the camp.

Since my last report, a tract of land in South Framingham has been purchased, at a cost of \$14,638, to be used for military purposes. An arsenal has been erected on the grounds, for the reception of military property, at a cost of \$17,300. In times of peace, this building will, in addition to the stock of supplies needed to fill the requisitions of the militia, afford sufficient room for the storage of much of the personal property of the several organizations, used only for military purposes, and I would recommend that the quartermaster-general be authorized by law to receive such property for safe keeping, from year to year. I also recommend the erection of a dwelling-house, to be occupied by a superintendent, who will have charge of the property stored in the arsenal, also of the grounds when they are not occupied by troops.

The erection of portable structures for cook-houses, also the same character of buildings as stables for cavalry and artillery horses, and for the horses of mounted officers, will be of great advantage and use to the State, and I would advise their construction for the purpose of occupation, at the encampments. The shelter thus afforded for horses, will, without doubt, result in the use of a better class of animals than it has heretofore been possible to secure, and the efficiency of the public service thereby be greatly promoted. I earnestly recommend the prosecution of the work of grading and draining the land, also the building of target signals and bulkheads, and making all necessary preparations for successful target practice. For the benefit to be derived from such accommodations, I would recommend that the officers and men of the active militia be allowed transportation to and from the grounds, once each year, for the purpose of target practice, payment for such transportation to be made upon sworn vouchers, blanks for which shall be furnished by the Adjutant-General; also that the quartermaster-general be authorized to issue a moderate amount of ammunition to be expended in such target practice.

The "new law," or the law of 1873, has been in force about nine months. I have watched its operations very closely, and notwithstanding its radical change from the old law, and its new provisions, with which the militia could not become thoroughly acquainted in a single season, I am satisfied that beneficial results have been accomplished by it. The section relating to the transportation of troops should be made clearer, as some of the best officers of the militia differ in their opinions as to what shall be included in "the actual expenses" incurred for transportation. The provisions in regard to the examination of officers, the issue of conditional and permanent commissions, have caused considerable discussion, but the predominating opinion is strongly in favor of such examinations, the opportunity being thereby given to thoroughly investigate the character and qualifications of officers desiring to be permanently connected with the militia.

The law provides that each arm of the service shall be uniformed by a regulation uniform. A very general opinion exists in the militia that this provision should be changed, and that each regiment, battalion, and unattached company should have the choice of style and color of its uniform, subject to the approval of the Commander-in-Chief.

The armory rent roll of the State is \$31,375 92. How would his compare with the rent roll of the First division of New York State, located in New York city?

**NEW JERSEY.**—The Second brigade will be reviewed at Waverly Park, between Newark and Elizabeth, early in June. The funeral of the late Charles W. Crook, paymaster Seventh Infantry, took place at Lambertville March 31. Every place of business was closed for the day, and the remains were escorted to the grave by the officers of the regiment, by a company, by Howell Lodge, F. A. M., the chapter and commandery, by the Fire Department, by the Knights of Pythias, Q. U. A. M., and an immense multitude of people. Deceased died of cerebral apoplexy.

The resignation of Colonel Drake gives Colonel A. W. Angel and the Seventh regiment the right of the line in brigade formations. In General Orders from headquarters Second brigade N. G. S. N. J., dated New Brunswick, March 31, General De Hart announces the acceptance of the resignation of Colonel Drake, of the Third Infantry, recently breveted brigadier-general. Lieutenant-Colonel Wm. A. Morrell is now in command of the regiment. General Drake, in taking leave of his late command, says:

"COMRADES: For nearly five years I have labored with you in maintaining an organization which, to-day, ranks second to no military command in America. You have at all times acted like true soldiers, and the plaudits won in the principal cities of five different States attest your discipline and proficiency. You have every reason to be proud of yourselves. The people of New Jersey wish you well, and they expect you to continue in your prosperous career. In taking leave of the Third regiment, which has so many pleasant associations to me, permit me to thank each and all of you for the courtesies extended. You have my best wishes for your continued success."



## WIARD'S PROJECT.

SUBJOINED is the full text of the letter from Norman Wiard, which the Secretary of War transmitted to the House of Representatives, for the information of the committee on Appropriations:

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 16, 1874.

Hon. W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War.

SIR: The late experiments conducted by me have demonstrated, as I believe, that 15-inch smooth-bore guns, and probably 10-inch smooth-bore guns, such as are mounted on the fortifications, may be greatly increased in power and endurance, especially for near firing, by rifling them on the new system invented and owned by myself, thus converting them into "combined rifle and smooth-bore guns," and by the use of the improved projectiles I have devised.

The experiments I have referred to also show, if taken in connection with what has been previously well known relating to ballistic properties of guns due to their weight or the relative weight of the gun and the projectile, that new but heavier guns, proportioned to their calibre, can be made of cast iron, and, if rifled on the new plan, much excel in power, endurance, range, and precision the expensive guns produced in Prussia of steel, or "built-up" and "steel-lined" guns manufactured in England.

I desire to enter into contract with your Department for a series of experiments with each kind and calibre of guns referred to, with a view to establishing that the two largest calibres of smooth-bore guns in the possession of the War Department may be improved to the extent and in the manner stated, and to cast and submit to proof one or more cast-iron guns of 12-inch calibre, with a weight of not less than 70,000 pounds each, and one or more cast-iron guns of a calibre of 10 inches, to weigh not less than 30,000 pounds.

I will undertake to furnish the two trial-guns, or more than two if a satisfactory gun should not be produced at the first effort, of the above description; to rifle one or more 15-inch guns, and one or more 10-inch guns, of those on hand in the possession of the War Department before referred to; furnish necessary projectiles and appliances for transporting, mounting, and firing all the guns for the tests referred to, for the sum of two hundred thousand dollars: *Provided*, that if it be established that the converted guns are greatly increased in power and endurance by rifling, and not materially injured as smooth-bore, I shall have a contract for converting not less than 200 of the smooth-bore guns on hand into combined rifle and smooth-bore guns, at the price of \$500 each gun; a contract for making 70 12-inch combined rifle and smooth-bore guns of cast iron, of the same weight and kind of the successful trial-gun of that calibre, at the price of \$15,000 for each gun; and 24 10-inch combined rifle and smooth-bore guns, like the successful trial gun of that calibre, at the price of \$6,500 for each gun.

A condition of the trial of the two new calibres and kinds of guns being, that each trial-gun shall excel in power and endurance the Prussian Knapp-guns, as nearly as they can be produced from established calibre and weight, of the same calibre and weight, and also the English 35-ton gun, and a gun corresponding, as near as may be, to the 10-inch gun of 30,000 pounds' weight.

This proposal, if all the tests should prove successful, involves a contract amounting to \$1,500,000, and if you signify to me your desire to accept it, and your approval of its conditions, I will make earnest effort to have the money required appropriated by Congress. I forward herewith drawings in outline of the contemplated 12-inch gun, and take this occasion to say that it is my intention to cast it breech up, but with sinking heads of usual excess. The drawings for the 10-inch gun of 30,000 pounds' weight will be ready in a few days. Blocks for these will be cast in the same manner; and it is my expectation to supply with each gun the "shark's-mouth," in order to adapt them to the naval service, and the use of the breeching-straps if it should ever be necessary to use them mounted on ships; and I will also supply with each gun the naval elevating-screw, together with sights and lock-masses, so that the guns may be available, if emergency requires it, for use on ships or in the fortifications. Very respectfully, etc.

NORMAN WIARD.

Below is the endorsement of the Acting Chief of Ordnance of the Army on the letter:

ORDNANCE OFFICE, March 17, 1874.

Respectfully returned to the Secretary of War.

None of the official reports to the Navy Department on the experiments made by Mr. Wiard have been made known to this Bureau, but from conversations with the Chief of the Ordnance Bureau of the Navy the results obtained are well understood, and their importance appreciated. Forty thousand dollars were appropriated, and, I presume, have been expended in the trials thus far, but, in the opinion of this Bureau, the trials have not been so thorough and conclusive as to justify a decided conviction as to the merits of the invention. Further trials are absolutely necessary, not only to fully test its merits, but that the information gathered from the expenditure of the money already appropriated may not be lost to the United States.

It is therefore recommended that a liberal appropriation may be asked for to enable Mr. Wiard to make exhaustive trials of the invention.

S. V. BENET.

Acting Chief of Ordnance.

PRINCE FREDERICK CHARLES, of Prussia, intends to start on a tour around the world in July, and expects to be away from Berlin about a year and a half. His route will be across Russia and Siberia; thence to Japan; thence to China, from where he will come to the United States. A Prussian war vessel will convey him from New York back to Germany.

(From the London Standard.)

## THE INFLEXIBLE.

SOME time ago we laid before our readers certain particulars in reference to the design of the coming ironclad—the Inflexible. Since that period the data concerning this vessel have become more fixed and definite, and have assumed a character which renders them in the highest degree interesting. In fact, more is now promised than we had dared to hope for, though not more than we had ventured to advocate. Circumstances have pressed the Admiralty to take not merely a step but a stride. We believe this to be the truest economy, and we are glad to find that the constructive department of the Admiralty is giving proof of eminent ability, sufficient to cope with the high demands now made on naval architects. The late Chief Constructor, after resigning his post, pointed out that it was competent for a second-rate naval Power to make itself suddenly formidable by the possession of a ship of war which should be superior to any other that could for a time be brought against her. Whether Mr. Reed's attention was fixed on Italy we know not. Certain it is that this Power has attempted to play just such a part. The Italian Government have asked Sir William Armstrong to produce the biggest gun he can, with the intention of applying it to naval purposes. What is likely to be the answer to such a challenge, or, commercially speaking, such a commission? Sir William founded the race of giants in artillery, and he is doubtless anxious to rival Woolwich—it may be to excel. Woolwich must be equally anxious to excel Elswick. At this hour it would seem that each one is waiting for the other. The War-office Committee, who have so long endeavored to find the proper powder for the big guns of the present era, have gone on building up their grains until they think at last they have an explosive worthy of their weapons. We have now advanced to "mammoth pebble"—something like the "arf a brick" with which the denizens of the Black Country are supposed to "salute unwelcome strangers. The grain of this extraordinary species of gunpowder is in the form of a cube, measuring 2 in. each way, a black shiny mass like a piece of coal, and weighing half a pound. Itself a missile, if such a lump escapes the muzzle of a gun unconsumed, it will score a plate of iron, or kill a man, as it may have a chance. A blank cartridge of this sort of stuff when fired sends a portion of its material whistling and shrieking through the air as if a shell were speeding on its way. When the gun is loaded with both powder and shot of course the combustion is more complete, and the requisite propulsion is given to the projectile without that sudden and useless excess of strain on the gun which occurs when powder of smaller grain is employed.

But what sort of a weapon is the new gun likely to be? The Inflexible is to carry four guns of equal size. We may reckon that they will not weigh less than eighty tons each, or more than double the tonnage of the "Woolwich Infant." The battering charge would doubtless exceed 2 cwt. of powder, or more than three times the weight of the actual shot fired from the heaviest guns originally supplied to the Warrior. Possibly the charge might not be much less than 300 lb. The projectile may be estimated as weighing 1300 lb. or 1400 lb., and, indeed, we should rather expect to see this weight exceeded, for there is no apparent reason why it should not be as much as 1600 lb., or very nearly three-quarters of a ton. At all events we are sure of something more than half a ton. Such a shell will hold a charge of powder sufficient to propel a 400 lb. projectile from an 18-ton gun—that is to say, about 70 lb., if not more. What then shall be the armor of the ship that carries guns like these? We have gone on adding inch by inch, from the 4½ in. plates of the Warrior and the Achilles to the 5½ in. of the Agincourt, the Minotaur, and the Northumberland, the 6 in. of the Bellerophon, the 7 in. of the Monarch and the Captain, the 8 in. and 9 in. of the Hercules and the Sultan, and the 12 in. and 14 in. of the Thunderer and the Devastation. But now comes the leap. The belt line of the Inflexible is to carry no less than 2 ft. of armor! It is true that this will not be in one thickness, but there are good reasons why it should not be, and we are reckoning without the inner skin. In the first place, there can be no doubt that plates of 12 in. can be made of finer quality than plates of 24 in. Secondly, it has been found that although laminated armor composed of thin plates is weak, there is but little loss of strength in building up a series of thick plates in contrast with one plate of the total thickness. Probably the two 12 in. plates of the Inflexible will be collectively quite equal in strength to the best single plate that could be made of 24 in. solid. But the question of construction is next to be considered. These two plates will be at a considerable distance apart, and between the two there will be a compact mass of wood and iron work, so that when a blow is struck on the outer plate the shock will be distributed over a wide area. Supposing a shell from the "Woolwich Infant" to be fired at the Inflexible from a distance of 1000 yards, the shell would explode as it passed through the first plate, and its shattered fragments alone would reach the second; whereas, if the plate were all in one the entire substance might receive damage.

The Inflexible will be a turret ship, but will carry her sides 20 ft. out of water. We hardly expect that this extraordinary extent of freeboard will be maintained throughout the entire length of the ship. It may also be apprehended—as we signified some months ago—that there will be certain peculiarities in the form of the hull, to obtain buoyancy. The two turrets will carry armor of 18 in., and will be placed on a line oblique to the keel—one to starboard and the other to port—so that both may fire at the same instant end on, or very nearly so. This is a curious arrangement, and will probably meet with certain objections. The guns will be loaded outside the turrets, the muzzles being depressed so as to receive their charge up a species of hatchway constructed for the purpose. Mechanical means must necessarily be devised for lifting and moving the heavy weights represented by the shell and the cartridge.

The ship will be without rigging, but her engines are to give her a rate of speed at least equal to that of the fastest of the existing ironclads. Despite her superlative qualities the Inflexible will cost less than the Minotaur. Her gun power will be enormous, and her armor a wonderment. At least, so we think them now. If we could only build such a vessel in a twelvemonth, instead of taking three or four years to accomplish the task, our confidence would be greater. It is now said that Krupp's breech-loading 2000-pounders are intended for sea service. As breech-loaders they are well adapted for such a purpose, providing the breech-loading is itself effective. But how rests the question of guns *versus* armor? Our 35-ton gun is equal to 15 in. or 16 in. of armor, and we may calculate that an 80-ton gun will penetrate 24 in., unless the cunning device of the Inflexible breaks up the shell outside the second plate. In such warfare as we are now contemplating the first hit may prove momentous. If an entering projectile, in addition to its own explosion, were to fire one of those huge cartridges of which we have spoken, the effect between decks would be tremendous. The mere smoke would be a serious matter—far more so than in one of Nelson's ships with its many ports and free ventilation. For humanity's sake we can only hope that these preparations for war will secure the continuance of peace.

## FOREIGN ITEMS.

SOME members of Sir Garnet Wolseley's staff speak in high terms of the valor of the Ashantees, and think that if they had been well armed the war might have ended differently.

An ironclad corvette, the *General Admiral*, has been launched at St. Petersburg. The engines of this vessel are stated to be of 6300 horse power. It is worthy of note that the plates used were constructed in the factories of the Russian Admiralty.

A new West-end Club has just been started, in London, for gentlemen who, owing to the length of time now required to obtain admission into a leading one, are without any abiding place. It is called the "Wanderers," and already has attracted a great many Army and Navy officers. It is intended to complement the Naval and Military element, with explorers, scientific travellers, and the like.

SAYS the London *Army and Navy Gazette*: The Duc d'Aumale and the Prince de Joinville, having sent 30,000 francs and a collection of technical works to the new French Military Club, Prince Napoleon, the Princes Achille and Joachim Murat, and Colonel Buonaparte have followed suit. If the Legitimist and the Republican pretenders send similar offerings so much the better for the club, which is being started under the auspices of General Ladmiraalt, Military Commandant of Paris.

WHEN Marshal Bazaine, then at the apogee of his fortunes, as a marshal of France commanding the expeditionary French army in Mexico, fell in love with and married the young, beautiful, but penniless Senorita Pena y Pena, a granddaughter of one of the many ex-presidents of Mexico, the worldly advantages of the match were thought to be all on the side of the young lady. The tables have since been turned, if we are to believe a Mexican journal cited in the columns of our Spanish contemporary *El Cronista* as authority for the story that Senora Pedraza, a cousin of Madame Bazaine, and very rich, has just died in Mexico, leaving all her fortune to the children of the Marshal.

A new ironclad frigate was lately launched into the Oder from the Vulcan Works at Stettin. The vessel, which is intended for the German navy, was christened the *Preussen* instead of *Borussia*, which name it was originally determined she should bear. The *Preussen* is designed upon the model of the English *Monarch*, that is to say, she is a cruising turret-ship; she carries in each turret two 8 in. breech-loading steel guns, and fore and aft a similar gun of smaller calibre. The German ironclad fleet with this addition now numbers ten presentable vessels of large tonnage and three small ironclad torpedo vessels, while five large turret-vessels are in course of construction and three more torpedo boats. When these are completed the fleet will number, including the Rhine gun-boats, twenty-three armor-cased steam vessels, the largest of which has over 9500 tons displacement, and carries engines capable of being worked to a power of more than 8000 horses.

It is known that steel, when quickly cooled after heating, assumes more or less hardness and brittleness, the color, texture, and density of the material being altered. As to the causes of difference between hardened and unhardened steel, there are merely conjectures on the subject. At a recent meeting of the Berlin Academy of Sciences, one of the secretaries, Dr. Du Bois Reymond, announced that a prize of £40 would be awarded in July, 1876, to any one who would best solve the problem, by experiment, whether the causes referred to were physical or chemical, or both. Accurate comparative analyses are required, especially of the relative quantities of carbon in the free and combined state, and also observations of the physical qualities of the materials. The memoir may be written in German, French, Latin or English, and is to be sent to the Academy—with sealed note and motto—before the 1st of March, 1876.

THE length of the St. Gothard Tunnel will be 14,900 metres, or 9 miles 715 yards. The altitude of the northern entrance at Goeschenen will be 1110 metres above the level of the sea, and that of the southern entrance 1155 metres. The highest point in the interior of the tunnel will be 1162½ metres above the sea level, which will be reached by a rise from the Goeschenen end of 7 per 1000; from this point there will be a descent towards Airolo of 1 per 1000. The rock to be traversed is for the most part mica-gneiss and mica-schist. Great improvements are stated to have been introduced into



the perforating machinery employed, but thus far the progress of the works can scarcely be said to have been very rapid. The length of tunnel actually pierced is, however, a little more than 700 metres on each side, and an advance of 3 metres (or 10 ft.) is daily made in each gallery at Goeschenen, the rock is perfectly solid, requiring neither planking nor arching; but at Airolo it is necessary to line the gallery and arch the roof with masonry.

Mr. T. VASSE, of Liverpool, lately read a paper on improved means for raising sunken ships or vessels, and also the prevention of foundering of same. The main features of the plan were first closing hermetically the hatches, port-holes, and all other openings in the deck or upper or side parts of the ship, and after having so closed the openings to pump down air to the bottom of the ship through tube or tubes which are inserted either through the bottom of the ship's hull or through the ship's deck, such tubes being passed down close to the bottom of the ship. The air so introduced into the bottom of the ship rises by itself inside of the ship towards the underside of the deck, and not being able to escape presses the water contained in the ship down and out of the ship through the hole made by accident, or through holes made in the ship's bottom to allow the escape of said water, such air thus introduced rendering the ship buoyant, and causes the same to rise to the surface. To prevent the ship from foundering, or reducing the risk to a minimum, the ship is supplied with air-tight covers, which, when fixed over the openings in the ship, confine the air necessary for flotation therein, and this air will always keep the ship buoyant and resist the entrance of any water into the ship.

The *Pull Mall Gazette* has the following: "The value of gymnastics as a means of strengthening the body has long been known; and a French professor of gymnastics, M. Paz, used to maintain, in the days before the war, that the French army, by reason of its gymnastic training, was 'the only valid portion of the population.' It is reserved, however, for a Japanese to discover that one particular kind of gymnastics was serviceable as a preservative against sea-sickness. In a Japanese account of European manners and customs, of which a translation was lately read by Professor Severini before a learned society at Florence, the author states that swinging forms a regular part of a European boy's education, 'in order that—having to seek his fortune in distant lands—he may not suffer from sea-sickness.' The foreigners, 'although good men of business and excellent horsemen,' neglect, according to the Japanese writer, 'that philosophical and literary culture so much esteemed by our own countrymen.' Their habits of life, however, are eminently respectable; indeed, 'they are as clean in their persons as the Japanese themselves.' Finally, jealousy is an unknown passion among them; and 'so much affection subsists between man and wife that it is quite a common thing to see a European married couple walking arm-in-arm in public.'"

The *London Army and Navy Gazette* says: The recent explosion of one of Whitehead's fish torpedoes at Woolwich Arsenal, by which accident one man was killed on the spot and several others dangerously wounded, gives rise to some very important questions. But before dwelling upon them, it may be as well briefly to describe the construction and internal arrangements of this now justly dreaded infernal machine. The torpedo consists, then, as its name implies, of a fish shaped body, twelve feet long by sixteen inches in diameter, with a compartment at either end closed by a bulkhead and an engine room in the centre some eighteen inches in length. The whole is constructed of malleable steel three sixteenths of an inch thick, and

hammered upon "formers." The motive power is compressed air, which is contained in the hinder compartment, and the bulkhead of this, which presents a convex surface to the pressure from the air chamber, is of the toughest steel. The compressed air is conducted to a small oscillating engine, consisting of a large and small cylinder, the smaller of which receives the compressed air direct from the air chamber, and the larger are the "exhaust" from the small cylinder. The engine gives motion to an ordinary screw shaft, which turns a gun metal screw propeller at the tail of the fish. The pressure of the compressed air is regulated by an enormously powerful spring pressure gauge, which runs through the force compartment of the fish, and is kept at tension when the air chamber is charged. As the pressure of the air lessens, so the progress of the torpedo through the water; the gauge piston descends and keeps the stream of compressed air passing into the engines at a tolerably even pressure. This should be some 600 pounds to the square inch. The steering of the torpedo is, however, the nicest point, as it must always be kept in a perfectly straight line towards the object to be attacked, and this is effected as follows:—Two heavy balance weights are suspended in the centre compartment of the fish. When its equilibrium is disturbed these weights touch either one side or the other, and strike a lever which communicates with the steering fans at the tail end of the torpedo. The fans are behind the screw propeller and act as rudders, so that whichever side the torpedo "dips" or "heels over" towards, the corresponding fan is set in motion and corrects its movement by giving a contrary impulse to it. The gun cotton, or other explosive element with which the torpedo is charged, is contained in the foremost end. The recent accident occurred just as the torpedo was being lowered into the water, after having been placed in the cast iron cylinder, out of which it is propelled. The same torpedo had been tried before with a pressure of 1,000 pounds to the square inch. It had been loaded in the Royal Laboratory, and had been brought down loaded on a truck to the starting house on the canal. But no fall or misadventure occurred on the way, and at the moment of the explosion one of the workmen was quietly starting with his finger the screw propeller, whilst another was oiling the machinery. Therefore, the cause of the accident was from no outward circumstances, but must have arisen from inherent defect in the torpedo itself. Yet the air chamber was propelled unbroken to a distance of sixty yards; so the fault was not in the strength of material employed. What, then, can have been the origin of the explosion? Probably some manufacturing fault. The plate or bulkhead which closed the air chamber may have been badly fitted, or the screw thread on it or on the inside of the chamber may have been defective. Indeed the "shearing" which has evidently taken place with the latter would give rise to such an idea. Whatever it may have been, a most searching investigation is, we understand, to take place, and we earnestly hope that the real cause of the accident will be allowed to transpire.

A LONDON correspondent of the *N. Y. Times* speaks of Capt. Salis-Schwabe's excellent translation of the official history of the operations of the First Bavarian Army Corps during the late war. From this work it seems it is not true, as has often been asserted, that the hardest part of the fighting fell to the lot of the Bavarians. The first of the two Bavarian corps came off third best (or, as many will think, third worst) among the sixteen corps of which the German Army consisted; the casualties in the First Bavarian Corps having been, from the beginning to the end of the war, something under 10,000, whereas the casualties in the Prussian Guards Corps were over 10,000, in the Third Prussian Corps over

11,000. Nevertheless, a tinge of bitterness may be perceived in the author's tone when, speaking of Sedan, he tells us that, after losing 2,000 men in the battle—more, that is to say, than any other corps—the First Bavarians had the task assigned to them of clearing the field, collecting the abandoned arms, catching the stray horses, guarding the prisoners, and furnishing the companies under whose escort the latter were forwarded, 2,000 at a time, to Germany. He complains, too, that the Bavarians have been represented as incendiaries; that they are not only accused of having wilfully burned Bazailles, which caught fire during the action fought in its streets, but are held responsible for the destruction of every village that was set in flames during the war. The Bavarians, we are assured, behaved most innocently in this respect. The heedlessness of the French authorities in not prohibiting the publication of military news, and the danger of allowing any such information to be given to the press in time of war, is shown by the fact that the Prussians gained their first knowledge of MacMahon's intention to march to the relief of Bazailles through a Rheims newspaper, seized in a reconnaissance by some enterprising light cavalry. It had apparently never occurred to the authorities of Rheims that the post might carry this journal to some district within reach of the enemy. The morning after Sedan the French Army, entirely without food, which the Germans could not supply, and very much exhausted, was, it now appears, in imminent danger of perishing from hunger. The commandant of the neighboring fortress of Metziers was applied to, who, on the understanding that he was not to be attacked for a certain time, sent out 100,000 rations to his starving countrymen. The work is full of interesting details, and, considered as an official publication, it contains no passage so remarkable as the concluding one. "In a short time," says the author, "sooner, perhaps, than we expect, war will be renewed, and we shall be called upon to make fresh sacrifices, that the blood poured out at Worth and Sedan may not have been shed in vain."

#### MARRIED.

[Announcements of Marriages FIFTY CENTS each, and the signature and address of the party sending should accompany the notice.]

BACON—McKENZIE—At the residence of Major D. A. Corover, in Tuscola, Illinois, on the evening of March 31, by the Rev. M. D. Hawes, Lt. GEORGE R. BACON, U. S. Army, to EUGENIE R., only daughter of the Hon. Wm. A. McKenzie of Indiana. No cards.

GRIFFITH—IRWIN—On the 1st day of April, at the residence of the bride's mother, in Chester Co., Pa., by the Rev. Mr. Harkins, Lieut. E. GRIFFITH, U. S. A., to Miss JESSIE IRWIN. No cards.

#### DIED.

Brief announcements will be inserted under this head without charge. Obituary notices and resolutions should be paid for at the rate of two cents a word, unless it is intended to leave the question of their insertion to the discretion of the Editor.

FRENCH—In Baltimore, Md., on Sunday morning, March 29, HELEN D. FRENCH, widow of Dr. Robert French, U. S. A., in the 75th year of her age.

McCREA—At Edinburgh, Scotland, suddenly, EMMA MAUD FRATHERSTON, wife of Captain E. P. McCrea, U. S. Navy.

BROWN—At his residence, "The Bivouac," Clifton, Staten Island, New York, on Tuesday, March 31st, Brevet-Major General HARVEY BROWN, of the U. S. A., in the 79th year of his age.

PHILIPS—At Fort Bayard, N. M., on Saturday, March 14, MARIA L., wife of Lieut. F. E. Phelps, 8th U. S. Cavalry, aged 22 years.

TAYLOR—On the 11th inst., at New Camp Grant, A. T., ANNIE R., wife of Capt. Alfred B. Taylor, 5th U. S. Cavalry.

WARD—In Schenectady, N. Y., March 31st, of scarlet fever, THOMAS MOTT WARD, only child of Thomas and Kate M. Ward, aged one year, eleven months and twenty-three days.

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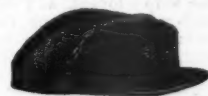
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